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ABSTRACT

Beginning with a general history of education in the Republic of China since 1911, this pamphlet then states the aims of Chinese education and gives its legal background under China's Constitution. The current school system and each different type of school are briefly described and examples of the school organization of a public university, high school, and elementary school are given. The function and the organization of the educational administrative systems at the national, the provincial, and the city levels are summarized and a general explanation of educational expenditures is included. Qualifications, salaries and allowances, in-service training and advanced studies, and welfare provisions for teachers are covered in four sections of the pamphlet. Statistics on curriculum, teaching materials, equipment, current conditions of the schools, and student enrollment from kindergarten through university levels are recorded; social education and youth recreational activities are described. Data are included on foreign students studying in Taiwan and Chinese students studying abroad. An enrollment forecast for all levels of schooling for 1970 through 1980 is given at the conclusion of the pamphlet. (CT)

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EDUCATION

IN

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

1970

SE 014 752

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1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

When the Manchu Government was overthrown in 1911, it had been the hope of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China, to establish a nation based on the Three Principles of the People, viz., Nationalism, Democracy, and Social Well-being. Evidently, the realization of the Three Principles of the People relied upon the modernization of Chinese education.

The early years of the Republic of China were really a time of disappointment. Under the social pattern of rural economy, the rate of illiteracy was extremely high. Warlords controlled the provincial governments, and civil wars continued almost incessantly for more than ten years. When President Chiang Kai-shek defeated the warlords and unified the nation in 1928, China had to resist the repeated Japanese aggressions. After World War II, at the time when the Chinese Government began to rehabilitate her education, the Chinese Communists soon started the nation-wide rebellion. The Central Government was forced to move to Taiwan in 1949.

During the two decades in Taiwan, the Chinese Government has managed to promote education amid great difficulties. Owing to the effort and industry of the people, education has made a spectacular headway in Free China along with the rapid growth of national economy in the past twenty years. Beginning School Year 1968, the period of free education in the Republic of China has been extended from 6 to 9 years. It goes without saying that this is an epoch-making event in the history of Chinese education.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS

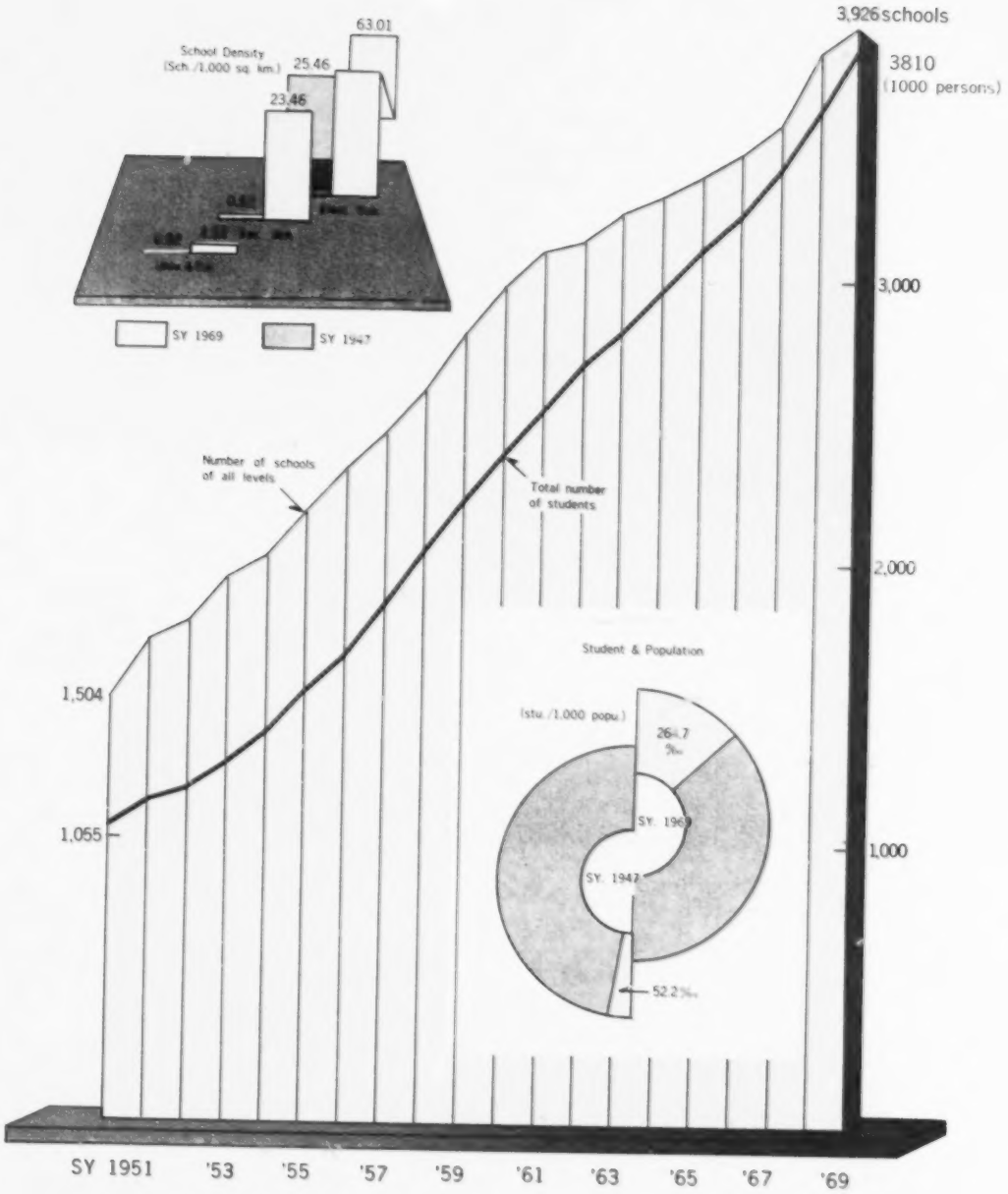

Fig. 4

2. AIM OF EDUCATION AND ITS LEGAL BACKGROUND

In 1929 the National Government promulgated the Aim of Chinese Education together with directions for its enforcement. The supreme target of Chinese education, as stated therein, is to realize the Three Principles of the People.

When the Constitution of the Republic of China was promulgated in 1947, under the "Fundamental National Policies", special provisions were made for education and culture. According to the Constitution, inter alia, all citizens shall have an equal opportunity to receive education, and those from poor families shall be given financial assistance. At the same time, all levels of governments are required to set aside a minimum percentage of their total budgets for educational and cultural programs. Also, educational and cultural foundations established in accordance with the law shall be protected. Encouragement or subsidies shall be given to private educational enterprises or persons who have a good record.

Consequently, all laws and regulations and measures pertaining to Chinese education and culture are made by the Government in accordance with the principles of the Chinese Constitution.

THE AIM OF CHINESE EDUCATION

In accordance with the Three Principles of the People, the purpose of Chinese education is to improve national living, to achieve mutual assistance, to develop national economic life and to prolong the life of the nation, so that we can attain, by all means, to independence of the nation, democracy and higher standard of living, and in end, advance to an ideal world where harmony and equality prevail.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION ON EDUCATION AND CULTURE

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Adopted by the National Assembly on December 25, 1946, and promulgated by the National Government on January 1, 1947. It came into effect on December 25, 1947.

CHAPTER 13
SECTION 5 EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Article 158: The nation's educational and cultural services shall have as their aim the development among the citizens of national characteristics, democratic spirit, traditional morality, good physique, scientific knowledge, and the ability to earn a living.

Article 159: All citizens shall have an equal opportunity to receive education.

Article 160: All children of school age, to wit, those from six to twelve years, shall receive free primary education. Those from poor families shall be supplied with textbooks at the expense of the Government.

All citizens above school age who have not received primary education shall receive supplementary education free of charge and shall likewise be supplied with textbooks at the expense of the Government.

Article 161: The National, provincial, and local governments shall create scholarships to assist students of good scholastic standing and of exemplary conduct who lack the means to continue their school education.

Article 162: All public and private educational and cultural institutions throughout the country shall, in accordance with the law, be subject to State supervision.

Article 163: The State shall pay due attention to the balanced development of education in different regions and shall promote social education in order to raise the cultural standard of the citizens in general. The National Treasury shall give Cash grants to border regions and economically poor areas to help them meet their educational and cultural expenses. The Central Government may itself undertake the more important educational and cultural enterprises is such regions or give them financial assistance.

Article 164: Expenditures for educational programs, scientific studies and cultural services shall be in respect of the Central Government, not less than 15 per cent of the total national budget; in respect of the provinces, not less than 25 per cent of the total provincial budget; and in respect of the municipalities or hsien, not less than 35 per cent of the total municipal or hsien budget. Educational and cultural foundations established in accordance with the law shall, together with their property, be protected.

Article 165: The State shall safeguard the livelihood of those who work in the field of education, sciences, and arts and shall, in accordance with the development of the national economy, increase their remuneration from time to time.

Article 166: The State shall encourage scientific discoveries and inventions and shall protect monuments and articles of historical, cultural or artistic value.

Article 167: The State shall give encouragement or subsidies to the following enterprises or individuals:

(1) Private educational enterprises in the country which have a good record;
(2) Chinese educational enterprises abroad which have a good record;
(3) Persons who have made discoveries or inventions in the fields of learning and teachnology;
(4) Persons who have rendered long and meritorious service to the cause of education.

3. CURRENT SCHOOL SYSTEM

In 1902 the Manchu Government promulgated Regulations Governing the Establishment of Schools in which the periods of study for all levles of schools and their systems were stipulated. This was the beginning of the Chinese school system. During the past sixty eight years, a lot of changes have been made in school regulations. Also, separate regulations were made for different levels of schools. Following are the essentials of the current school system:

1. The total period of study from kindergarten to graduate School is more than 22 years including 2 years for pre-school education, 6 years for primary education, 3 years for junior high school education, 3 years for senior high school education, 4-7 years for college or university education, 2 years or more for earning a master's degree at graduate school, and 2 years or more for getting a doctor's degree.

2. Beginning School Year 1968, 9-year free education was enforced in Taiwan Province, Taipei Special Municipality, Kinmen, and Matzu. The first 6 years are primary education of compulsory nature. The next three years are junior high school education which, though within the scope of free education, is not compulsory at the present stage.

3. Originally, vocational school education was divided into junior and senior departments each having a period of study of three years. However, since the implementation of the 9-year free education, no junior vocational students were admitted. The senior vocational education still has a period of study of three years. There are six categories of vocational schools, viz., agriculture, industry, commerce, marine products, nursing and midwifery, and home economics.

4. Junior college education is divided into two categories according to the qualifications of the students. One admits junior high school graduates for a study period of 5 years. It is called 5-year system junior college. The other admits graduates from senior high schools for a study period of 2 or 3 years. It is called 2-year system junior college or 3-year junior college.

5. Normal education is divided into two levels. The junior normal college is to train elementary school teachers having a period of study of 5 years. It admits junior high school graduates. Normal college and normal university are to train secondary school teachers having a period of study of 4 years. They admit senior high school graduates. One additional year of practice is mandatory.

6. University & college education is to work for a bachelor's degree. Except certain departments of medical college and the departments of Law and architacture, of which the study period ranges from 5 to 7 years (including practice), the period of study for all other departments is 4 years.

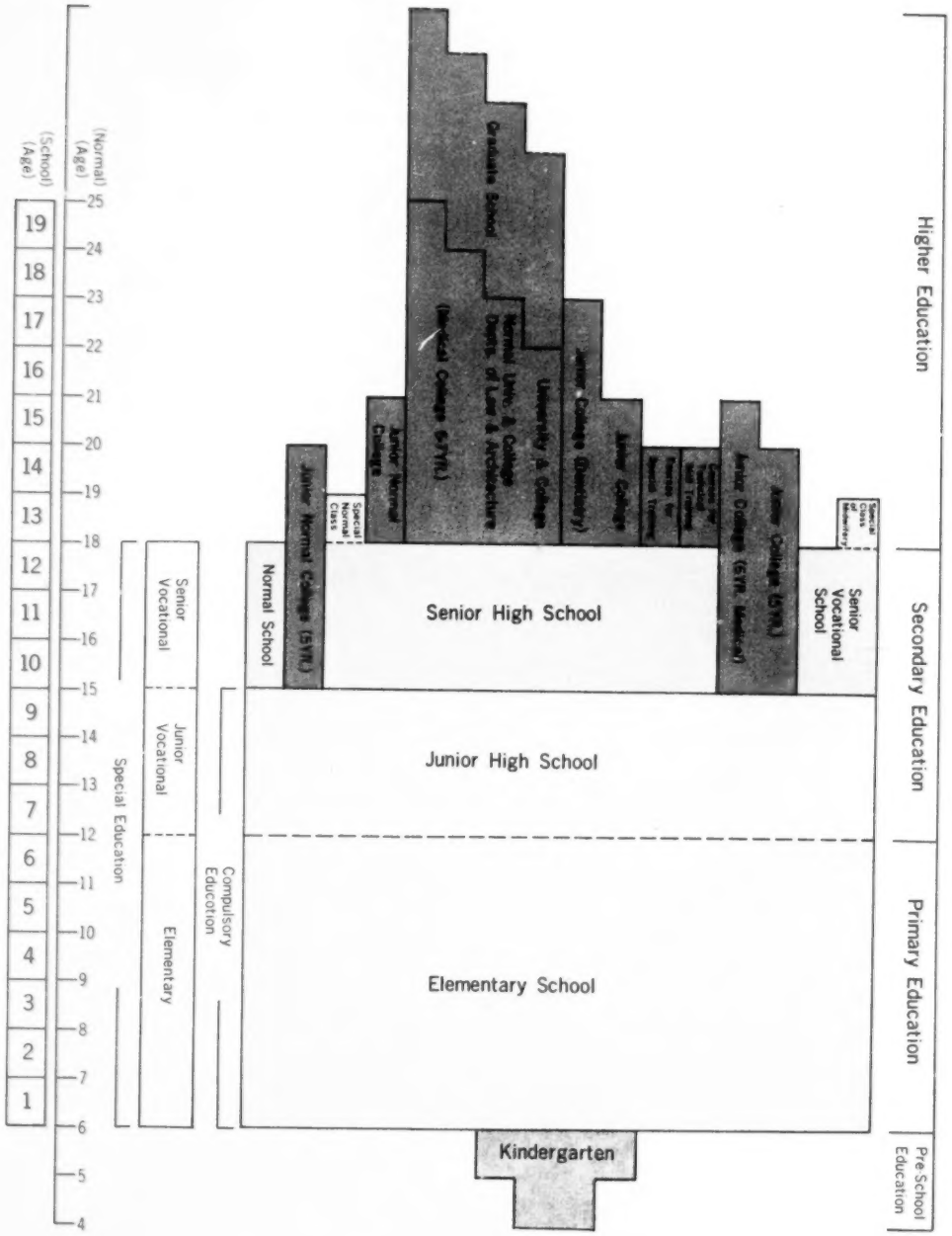
7. Only holders of bachelor's degree are eligible to be admitted to graduate schools to work for the master's degree; only holders of master's degree are admitted to graduate schools to work for the doctor's degree. The period of study for both categories is not less than two years.

8. Evening sessions affiliated with colleges or universities are having a period of study of one more year than the day school.

9. At present only elementary school department, junior vocational department and senior vocational department are provided for schools of blind and deaf and physically handicapped youths. The period of study is the same as the corresponding part of ordinary schools.

10. Supplementary school education is divided into two categories: general and professional, and also has three levels. The period of study and curriculum are similar to those of ordinary schools.

THE PREVAILING SCHOOL SYSTEM

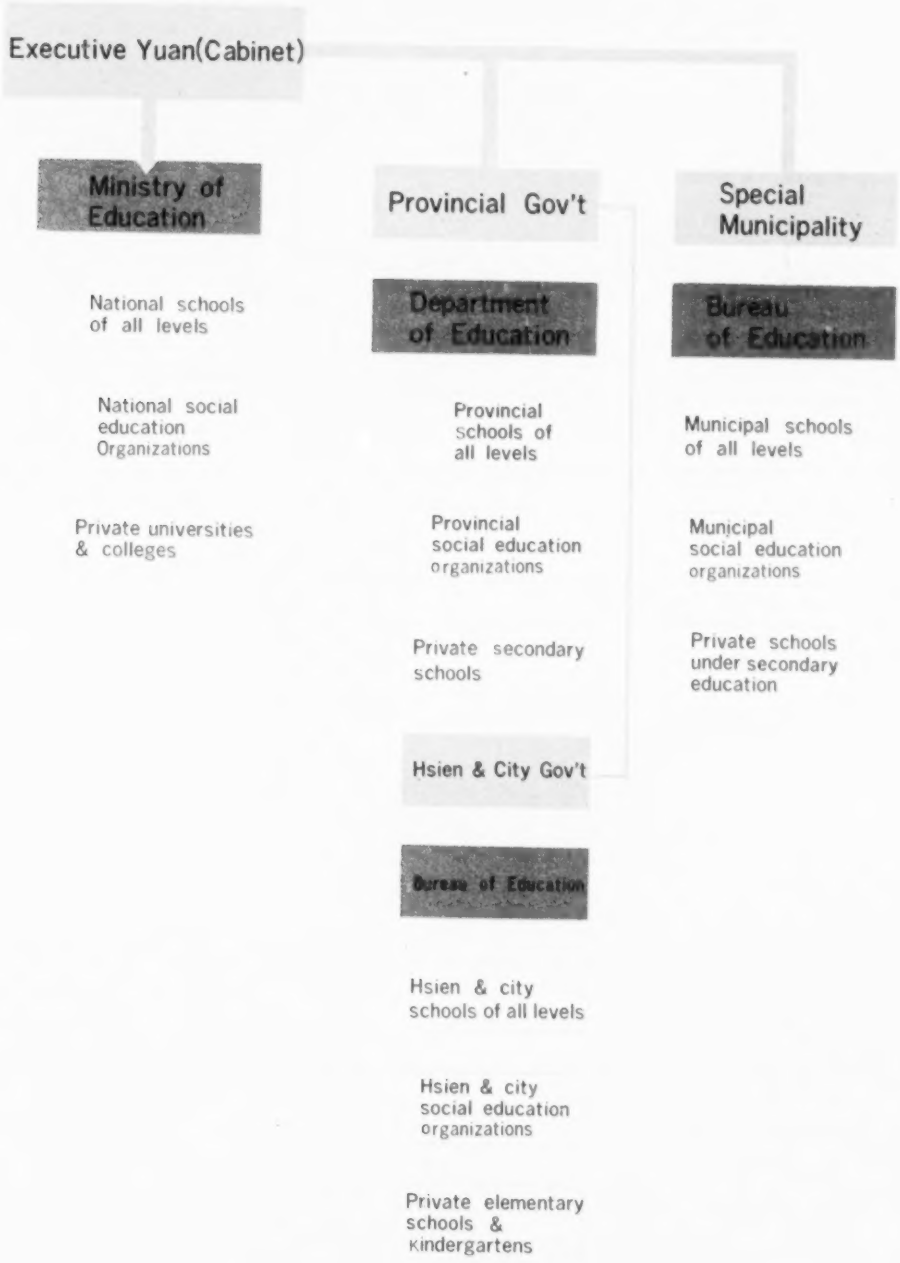


4. EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM AND FUNCTIONS

According to Chapter 10 of the Chinese Constitution, "Powers of Central and Local Governments", the Central Government shall have the power of legislation and administration of educational system, or delegate the power of administration to the provincial and hsien (city) governments. The provincial government shall have the power of legislation and administration of provincial education or delegate the power of administration to hsien government. The hsien government shall have the power of legislation and administration of hsien education. Thus the Chinese educational system is divided into three levels. In the Central Government, the Ministry of Education is set up. Each province has a Department of Education (Bureau of Education in Special Municipality.) Each hsien(city) has a Division(Bureau) of Education. Following are their functions:

1. Ministry of Education:
   a. In charge of administrative matters on academic work, culture, and education of the nation.
   b. To instruct and supervise top local administrative officers regarding the execution of the powers delegated by the Ministry.
   c. Suspend or nullify the orders or directions of top local administrative officers, after the approval of the Executive Yuan(Cabinet), if the Ministry believes those are contrary to laws or regulations, or beyond their powers.
2. Provincial Department of Education (Bureau of Education of Special Municipality):
   a. Matters on provincial (special municipality) school education.
   b. Matters on provincial (special municipality) social education.
   c. Matters on the supervision of the work and aim of educational and academic bodies in the province (special municipality).
   d. Matters on the planning and administration of library, museum, and stadium in the province (special municipality).
   e. Matters on other educational administration affairs in the province (special municipality).
3. Hsien(city) Division(Bureau) of Education:
   a. Matters on hsien(city) school education.
   b. Matters on the planning and administration of library, museum, and stadium in hsien(city).
   c. Matters on other cultural and social education affairs in hsien(city).

SYSTEM OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION


Executive Yuan(Cabinet)
Ministry of Education
National schools of all levels
National social education Organizations
Private universities & colleges
Provincial Gov't
Department of Education
Provincial schools of all levels
Provincial social education organizations
Private secondary schools
Hsien & City Gov't
Bureau of Education
Hsien & city schools of all levels
Hsien & city social education organizations
Private elementary schools & Kindergartens
Special Municipality
Bureau of Education
Municipal schools of all levels
Municipal social education organizations
Private schools under secondary education

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5. ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

1. Ministry of Education -- The Minister takes overall charge of the matters of the Ministry. He is assisted by one political vice minister and two administrative vice ministers. In the Ministry there are 6 departments, 6 bureaus, 4 offices, and various committees to handle the planning and supervision of educational administrative matters. Altogether, the ministry has set up 15 committees responsible for the discussion of educational administrative matters and offering suggestions and recommendations. Under the Ministry, there are one bureau, 6 institutions, and one research institute to handle matters respectively pertaining to the promotion and guidance of cultural activities, the compilation and screening of textbooks and other publications, the collection and exhibition of cultural objects and books, the collection and demonstration of scientific teaching aids, and the research and improvement of Chinese medicine. Seven national universities, colleges, and schools are directly under the jurisdiction of the Ministry. Five cultural affairs offices are established in overseas areas. One of them is attached to UNESCO, while others are affiliated with the Chinese embassies. They are handling the liaison and cooperation of international cultural and educational matters, and to offer guidance to Chinese students studying abroad. The Chinese Boyscouts General Association is directly under the Ministry. Working with the Ministry in the same office are Atomic Energy Council of the Executive Yuan, and the Guidance Committee for Students Educated Abroad of the Executive Yuan. Chinese National Commission For UNESCO is set up according to Article 7 of UNESCO agreement.

2. Taiwan Provincial Department of Education -- The Commissioner of Education takes charge of all affairs of the Department with an Assistant Commissioner to help him. Under the Department there are 6 divisions, and 8 offices to handle the promotion and supervision of educational matters in the Province; 9 committees to study pertinent educational administrative affairs. Seven institutions, one stadium, one symphony orchestra, one bookstore, two training institutes, and one center taking care respectively of the collection and exhibition of cultural objects and publications, the promotion of social activities, the printing of textbooks, the in-service training of elementary and secondary school teachers, and the guidance to problem students. There are 20 universities & colleges, 144 secondary schools, 7 experimental elementary schools, 28 supplementary schools, and 4 special schools under the jurisdiction of the Department.

3. Taipei City (Special Municipality) Bureau of Education -- The Director of Education takes an overall charge of Bureau affaris with an Assistant Director to help him. There are 4 divisions, 5 offices, and 10 committees in the Bureau to take care of the promotion and supervision of educational affairs in the City. Under the Bureau there are 9 libraries and institutions to handle the collectionand exhibition of books and social educational activities. Three junior colleges, 56 secondary schools, 86 elementary schools, 5 supplementary schools, and one special school are set up by the Bureau.

4. Hsien(city) Bureau of Education of Taiwan Province -- The Director takes charge of all matters pertaining to the Bureau assisted by a secretary. Under the Bureau there are 4 divisions, one section, and several inspectors to handle the promotion and supervision of hsien educational affairs.

ORGANIZATION OF MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

INTERNAL UNITS

- Secretariat
- Counsellors Office
- Inspectors Office
- Department of Higher Education
- Department of Technological & Vocational Education
- Department of Secondary Education
- Department of Elementary Education
- Department of Social Education
- Department of General Affairs
- Bureau of Research Development & Evaluation
- Bureau of International Cultural & Educational Relations
- Bureau of Students Military Training
- Bureau of Comptrollers
- Bureau of Statistics
- Bureau of Personnel
- Security Office
- Committee on Laws & Statutes

COMMITTEES

- National Academic Council
- Educational Research Council
- Committee on School Discipline & Moral Education
- Science Education Council
- Committee on Medical Education
- Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations in America
- Committee on Overseas Chinese Education
- Committee on the Compilation & publication of High School Standard Textbooks
- Committee for Promoting Cooperation between Education & Industry
- Committee on Physical Education
- Committee on Educational Rehabilitation of Recovered Mainland
- Committee for Granting Scholarship to the Dependents of War Heroes
- Committee on European Language Education
- Committee for Reorientation of Displaced Youths
- Screening Committee on Appeals

AFFILIATED AGENCIES

- National Institute of Compilation & Translation
- National Central Library
- National Educational Materials Center
- National Historical Museum
- National Chinese Medicine Research Institute
- National Taiwan Science Hall
- National Taiwan Art Hall

AFFILIATED SCHOOLS

- National Taiwan University
- National Chengchi University
- National Tsinghua University
- National Taiwan Normal University
- National Central University, College of Science
- National Chaotung University, College of Engineering
- National Taiwan Academy of Arts
- National Preparatory Classes for Overseas Chinese Students Entering Colleges
- National Experimental High School for Overseas Chinese
- Affiliated High School of National Taiwan Normal University
- National Fu Hsing Opera School

AFFILIATED GROUP

- National Chinese Boyscotts Association

EXTERNAL UNIT

- Bureau of Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Education

OVERSEAS CULTURAL UNITS

- Office of Permanent Representative in UNESCO
- Cultural Counselor's Office of Chinese Embassy, U. S. A.
- Cultural Counselor's Office of Chinese Embassy, Japan
- Cultural Counselor's Office of Chinese Embassy, Belgium
- Cultural Counselor's Office of Chinese Embassy, Thailand

COMMITTEES UNDER EXECUTIVE YUAN WITH OFFICES IN THE MINISTRY

- Atomic Energy Council
- Guidance Committee for Students Educated Abroad

COMMITTEE RELATED TO THE MINISTRY

- Chinese National Commission for UNESCO

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ORGANIZATION OF TAIWAN PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner

INTERNAL UNITS

- Secretariat
- First Division (Higher Education)
- Second Division (Secondary Education)
- Third Division (Vocational Education)
- Fourth Division (Elementary Education)
- Fifth Division (Social Education)
- Sixth Division (General Affairs)
- Inspectors Office
- Student Military Training Office
- Comptrollers Office
- Personnel Office
- Investigation & Evaluation Office
- Publicity Office
- Security Office

COMMITTEES

- Committee on Registration & Verification of Taiwan Secondary School Teachers
- Committee on Registration & Verification of Taiwan Elementary School Teachers
- Committee on Health Education of Prov. School
- Committee on Educational Research
- Committee on Educational Reconstruction Foundation
- Committee on Promotion of Mandarin
- Committee on People's Physical Education
- Committee on Special Educational Foundation
- Committee on Welfare Funds for Provincial Elementary & Secondary School Teachers & Administratire Staff

AFFILIATED UNITS

- Provincial Libraries
- Provincial Museums
- Provincial Social Education Centers
- Provincial Stadiums
- Provincial Symphony Orchestra
- Taiwan Book Store
- Secondary School Teachers In-Service Training Centers
- Elementary School Teachers In-Service Training Centers
- Chun Teh Experimentation Center

AFFILIATED SCHOOLS

- Provincial Universities
- Provincial Colleges
- Provincial Junior Colleges
- Provincial High Schools
- Provincial Vocational Schools
- Provincial Normal Schools
- Provincial Experimental Elementary
- Provincial Supplementary Schools
- Provincial Blind & Deaf Schools
- Provincial Jen Ai School (For physically handicapped students)

ORGANIZATION OF HSIEN (CITY) BUREAU OF EDUCATION OF TAIWAN PROVINCE

Director — **Secretary**

INTERNAL UNITS	First Section (School Administration)	Second Section (School Expenditures & Equipment)	Third Section (Social Education)	Fourth Section (Physical Education)	Security Office
INSPECTORS					
AFFILIATED UNITS	Hsien (City) Libraries	Hsien (City) Museums	Hsien (City) Social Education Centers	Hsien (City) Stadiums	
AFFILIATED SCHOOLS	Hsien (City) Vocational Schools	Hsien (City) Junior High Schools	Hsien (City) Elementary Schools	Hsien (City) Supplementary Schools	

ORGANIZATION OF BUREAU OF EDUCATION TAIPEI SPECIAL MUNICIPAL

Director

Deputy Director

INTERNAL UNITS

- Secretariat
- First Division (Higher Education)
- Second Division (Secondary Education)
- Third Division (Elementary Education)
- Fourth Division (Social Education)
- Inspectors Office
- Student Military Training Office
- Comptrollers Office
- Personnel Office
- Research, Development & Evaluation Committee

COMMITTEES

- Committee on Registration & Verification of Teachers
- Committee on Health Education
- Committee for Promotion Cooperation between Education & Industry
- Committee on Financial Aid to Secondary Schools
- Committee on Research & Guidance for 9-Year Free Education
- Committee on Promotion of Mandarin
- Committee on Promotion of People's Physical Education
- Committee on Promotion of Compulsory Education
- Committee for Granting Scholarship to the Dependents of War Heroes
- Committee on Welfare Funds for Taipei Municipal Elementary & Secondary School Teachers & Administrative Staffs

AFFILIATED UNITS

- Municipal Libraries
- Municipal Social Education Centers
- Municipal Stadium
- Municipal Symphony Orchestra
- Municipal Zoological Garden
- Municipal Observatory
- Municipal Kiddieland
- Municipal Children's Theater
- Municipal Swimming Pools Administrative Office

AFFILIATED SCHOOLS

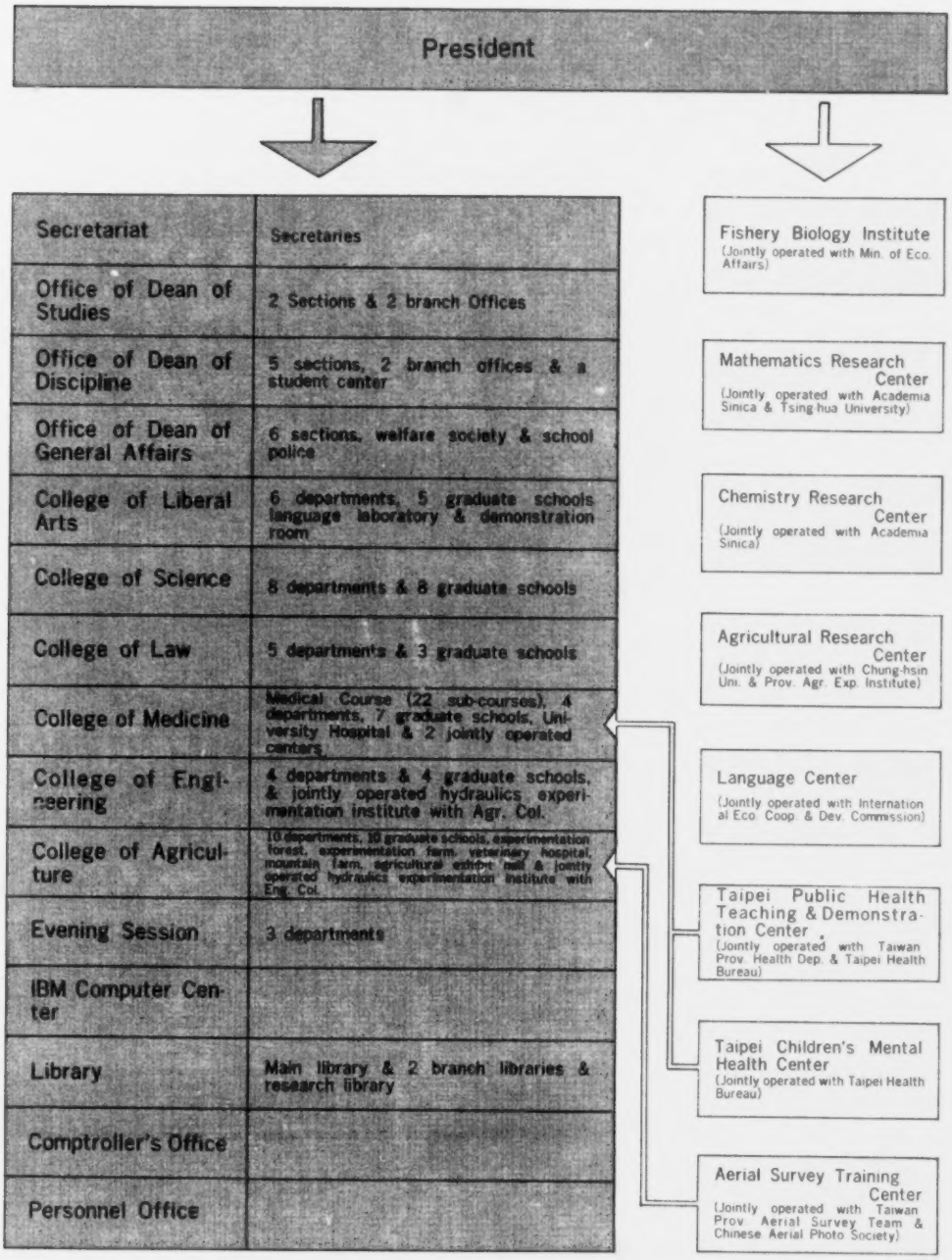
- Municipal Junior Colleges
- Municipal High Schools
- Municipal Vocational Schools
- Municipal Elementary Schools
- Municipal Supplementary Schools
- Municipal Blind & Deaf Schools

6. ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS

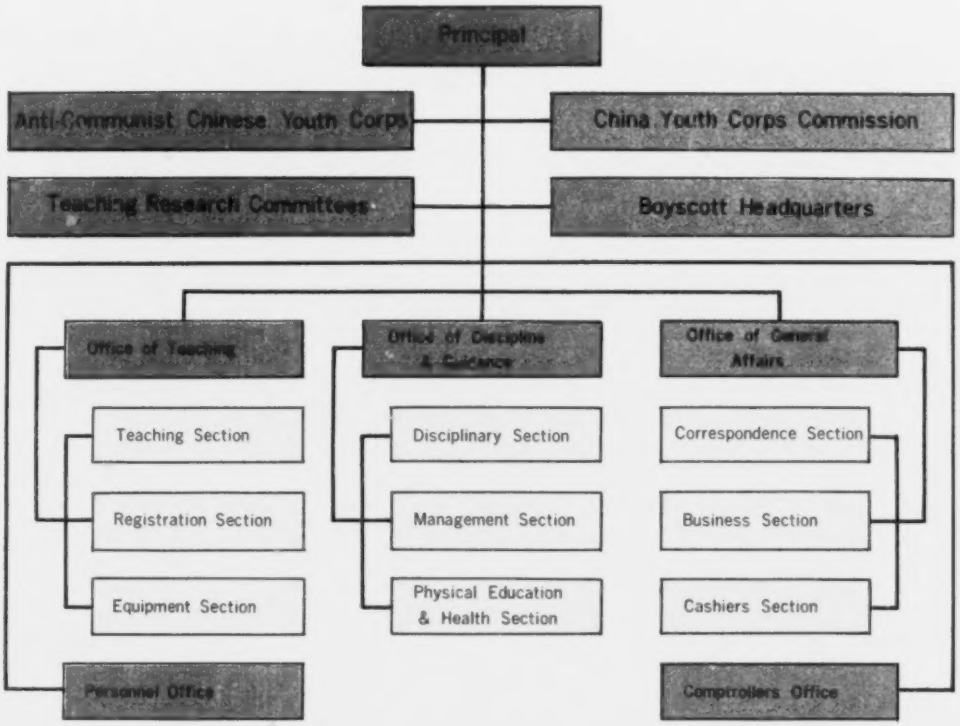
Since the size of Chinese schools differs greatly, there is no uniform organization for all of them. Following are examples of public university, high school and elementary school:

1. Public university:
   a. A president appointed by President of the Government through the recommendation of the Ministry of Education.
   b. Each college has a dean invited by the university president. Under the college there are various departments each headed by a chairman who is invited by the university president through the recommendation of the dean. Adequate departments may set up research institute of the same course of study. The directors of graduate schools are concurrently department chairmen or professors. Teachers are invited by the university president through the recommendations of the graduate school director, department chairman, and the college dean.
   c. To meet the realistic requirement of practice and research, organization for practice or experimentation may be established in the university.
   d. On the administrative side, the university has the departments of teaching, instruction and guidance, and general affairs headed respectively by the dean of studies, dean of students, and dean of general affairs. They are invited by the university president and concurrently professors. Under each department there are divisions headed by chiefs appointed by the university president through the recommendation of the deans. Also, the university has a personnel office and a comptroller's office to handle personnel and financial matters.
2. Public high school:
   a. The principal is appointed by the superior educational administrative agency.
   b. Teachers are invited by the principal from qualified persons and approved by the superior educational administrative agency.
   c. Each school has three divisions to take care of matters on teaching, instruction and guidance, and general affairs. The chief of each division is appointed by the principal and concurrently a teacher. Also, there are a personnel office and a comptroller's office.
3. Public elementary school:
   a. The principal is appointed by the superior educational administrative agency.
   b. Teachers are invited by the principal from qualified candidates and approved by the superior educational administrative agency.
   c. On the administrative side, each elementary school sets up a teaching and guidance division headed by a chief invited by the principal from qualified persons. Under the division there are teaching, instruction and guidance, research, social education sections. The personnel section and accounting section are under the general affairs division.

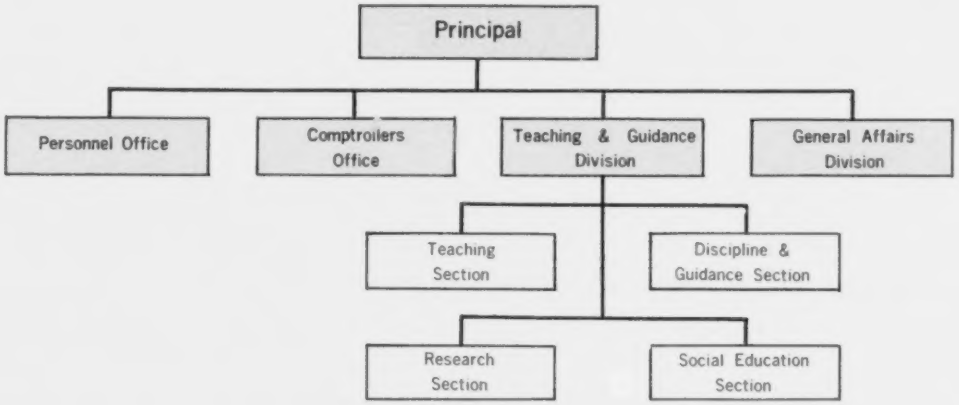
Example: ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY


President
Secretariat
Secretaries
Office of Dean of Studies
2 Sections & 2 branch Offices
Office of Dean of Discipline
5 sections, 2 branch offices & a student center
Office of Dean of General Affairs
6 sections, welfare society & school police
College of Liberal Arts
6 departments, 5 graduate schools language laboratory & demonstration room
College of Science
8 departments & 8 graduate schools
College of Law
5 departments & 3 graduate schools
College of Medicine
Medical Course (22 sub-courses), 4 departments, 7 graduate schools, University Hospital & 2 jointly operated centers
College of Engineering
4 departments & 4 graduate schools, & jointly operated hydraulics experimentation institute with Agr. Col.
College of Agriculture
10 departments, 10 graduate schools, experimentation forest, experimentation farm, veterinary hospital, mountain farm, agricultural extent mill & jointly operated hydraulics experimentation institute with Eng. Col.
Evening Session
3 departments
IBM Computer Center
Library
Main library & 2 branch libraries & research library
Comptroller's Office
Personnel Office
Fishery Biology Institute
(Jointly operated with Min. of Eco. Affairs)
Mathematics Research Center
(Jointly operated with Academia Sinica & Tsing-hua University)
Chemistry Research Center
(Jointly operated with Academia Sinica)
Agricultural Research Center
(Jointly operated with Chung-hsin Uni. & Prov. Agr. Exp. Institute)
Language Center
(Jointly operated with International Eco. Coop. & Dev. Commission)
Taipei Public Health Teaching & Demonstration Center
(Jointly operated with Taiwan Prov. Health Dep. & Taipei Health Bureau)
Taipei Children's Mental Health Center
(Jointly operated with Taipei Health Bureau)
Aerial Survey Training Center
(Jointly operated with Taiwan Prov. Aerial Survey Team & Chinese Aerial Photo Society)

Example: ORGANIZATION OF TAIWAN PROVINCIAL PAN-CHAO HIGH SCHOOL



Example: ORGANIZATION OF EAST GATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OF TAIPEI CITY



7. SCHOOL PATTERNS

1. Kindergarten -- Mainly established by private persons or affiliated with hsien(city) elementary schools. Children between the ages of 4 and 6 are admitted to study one or two years. Students are grouped according to age and IQ. A certificate is given upon completion of study.

2. Elementary School — Mainly established by hsien(city) or special municipality. Children of 6 years of age or over are admitted without taking entrance examination. The period of study is 6 years. A certificate is given upon graduation.

3. Junior High School -- Mainly established by hsien(city) or special municipality. Since the implementation of 9-year free educational program, children of 12 years of age or over and graduated from elementary school are admitted without taking the entrance examination. A certificate is given upon graduation.

4. Senior Secondary School -- Divided into three categories, i.e., general high school, normal school, and vocational school. Normal school provides students with free board, lodging and tuition and is established by the government. General high school and vocational school can either be public or private. Admittance to all three categories is limited to qualified candidates who have passed the entrance examination. The period of study is three years. A certificate is given upon graduation.

5. Junior College -- Either public or private; at present most of them are private ones. The 5-year junior college should, in principle, be established independently. However, some are affiliated with the college or combined with the 3-year junior college. Admittance is limited to qualified candidates who have passed the entrance examination.. A certificate is given upon graduation.

6. University and College -- A university must have at least three colleges. Institutions with one or two colleges are called independent colleges (or colleges). Universities or colleges may either be public of private. Most (independent) colleges are private ones, while most universities are public ones. Admittance is limited to those qualified candidates who have passed the entrance examination. A bachelor's degree is awarded upon graduation.

7. Normal Junior College, Normal College, and Normal University -- All of them are established by the government. Full scholarship is given to all the students. Admission requirements are the same as those of other institute of higher education. The period of study is 5 years including a year of practice.

8. Research Institute -- All well-administered public and private universities and colleges may set up research institutes after the approval of the Ministry of Education. Entrance examination is mandatory. A master's degree is awarded upon graduation by the school, but the doctor's degree can only be conferred by the Ministry of Education after having passed the oral examination of a committee appointed by the Ministry.

9. Blind, Deaf, and Physically Handicapped Schools -- All of them are public schools. Qualifications for admittance and period of study are similar to ordinary schools. The main purpose is to teach the students practical skills for earning a living.

10. General and Vocational Supplementary Schools -- Either public or private, but at present most of them are private ones. They are divided into three levels. The low level is equivalent to the 5th grade and 6th grade of the elementary school; the medium level is equivalent to junior secondary school; and the high level equals to senior secondary school. A certificate of qualification is given to the student who has passed the examination held by the relevant educational administrative agency commensurable to the level of ordinary schools.

SCHOOL PATERNS

Category		Mainly Estab. body	Qualifications of Admission	Period of Study	Conditions of Graduation
Kindergarten		Hsien City Private	Age 4-6	1 or 2 years	
Elementary School		Hsien City	Age 6 or over	6 years	Satisfactorily completed 6 yrs. schooling
Junior High School		Hsien City	Age 12 or over & graduate from elementary school	3 years	Satisfactorily Completed 3 yrs. schooling
Senior Secondary School	General High School	Provincial City Private	Age 15 or over & graduated from junior high school; having passed senior high school entrance examination	3 years	-Same-
	Normal School	Provincial City		3 years	-Same-
	Vocational School	Provincial City Private		3 years	-Same-
Junior College	5-Year	National Provincial City Private	Age 15 or over & graduated from junior high school; having passed 5-Year junior College entrance examination	5 years	Satisfactorily completed 5 yrs. schooling
	2-Year		Age 18 or over & graduated from senior Secondary school; having passed respective junior college entrance examination	2 years	Having earned 72 credits
	3-Year			3 years	Having earned 110 credits
University or College		National Provincial Private	Age 18 or over & graduated from senior secondary school; having passed the entrance examination	4-7 years	Having earned 142 credits
School	Master Class	National Provincial Private	Holder of bachelor's degree; Passed entrance exam	Minimum 2 yrs.	Having earned 20 credits with thesis
	Doctor Class		Holder of master's degree; Passed entrance exam	Minimum 2 yrs.	Having earned 10 credits with thesis and passed oral exam
Special School	Elementary	Provincial City	Age 6 or over	6 years	Same as elem. sch
	Junior Vocational		Age 12 or over; Grad. from special elem. sch.	3 years	Same as junior high sch.
	Senior Vocational		Age 15 or over; Grad. from junior voc. sch.	3 years	Same as senior vocat. school
Supplementary School	General Elem. Class	Provincial City Private	Age 12 or over; 4 years schooling at elem. sch. or same knowledge level	2 years	
	General Junior Class		Age 12 or over; graduated from elem. school or equivalent	3 years	
	General Senior Class		Age 14 or over; graduated from junior high school or equivalent	3 years	
	Vocational Elem. Class	Provincial City Private	Same as elementary class	2 years	
	Vocational Junior Class		Same as junior class	3 years	
	Vocational Senior Class		Same as senior class	3 years	

8. EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES

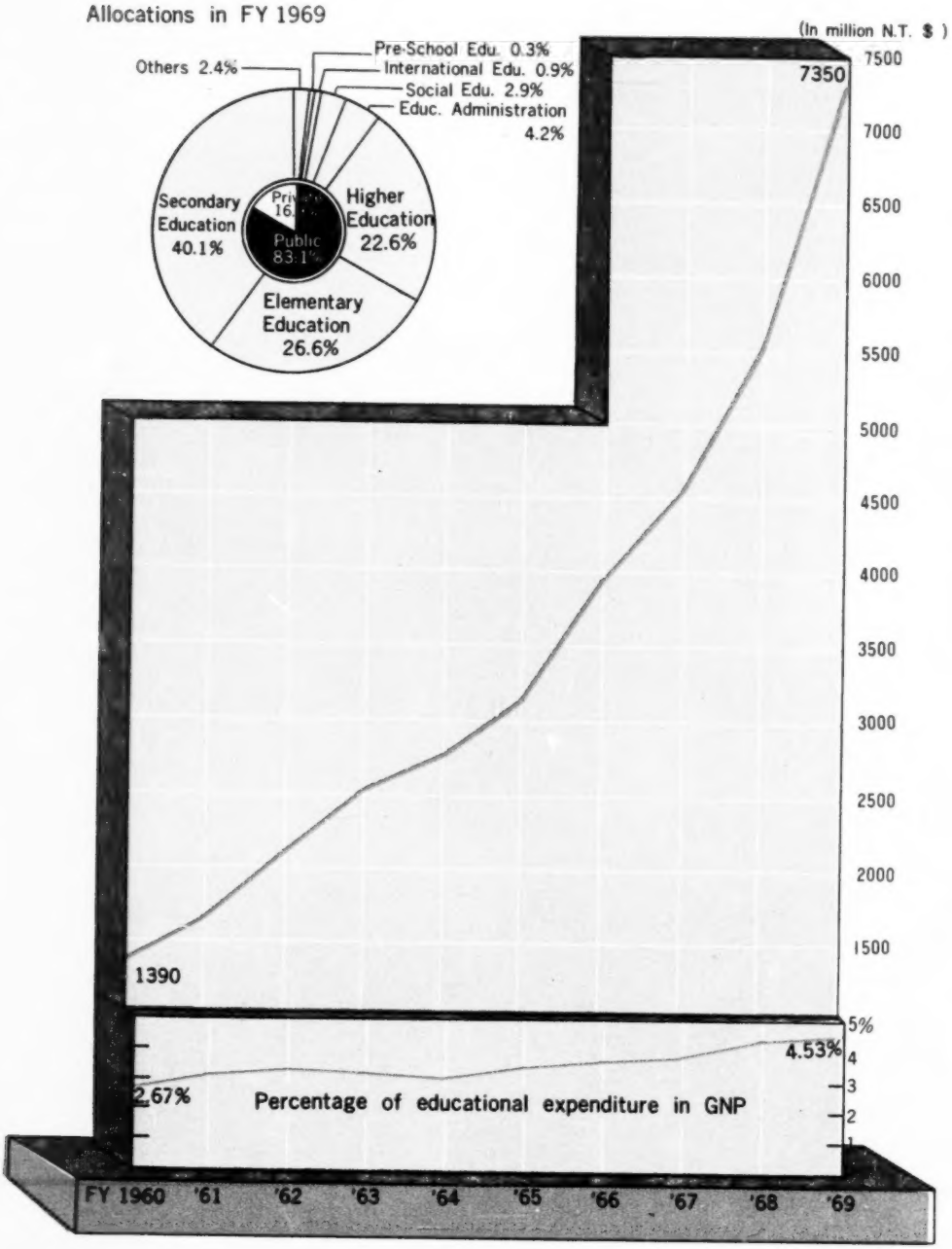
1. For public education:

In the Chinese Constitution, Provisions have been made for each level of government to set aside a certain percentage of its budget for the expenditures of education, science, and culture. However, since the removal of the Central Government to Taiwan, the lion's share of its budget have been used for national defense. Consequently, until now, the stipulated percentage for Central Government's educational and cultural programs has not been reached. As regards the educational expenditures for provincial(special municipality) and hsien(city) governments, they have already exceeded the minimum percentages set by the Constitution.

2. For private education:

Taking the total expenditures for public and private education as a whole, ten years ago, expenditures for private education was less than 10 per cent of the total amount. Due to the rapid increase of population and the exigent need for school education, the burden of central and local governments becomes heavier and heavier. To ease public financial stringency, the Government encourages private persons to establish schools. In recent years most of the newly-founded 5-year junior colleges are private ones. Educational expenditures from private sources increased about eight time than ten years ago. The proportion has reached a little less than 20 per cent of the total educational expenditure.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES IN TEN YEARS



9. QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS

The Republic of China has two kinds of teachers' training institutions. The normal junior college is to train teachers for elementary schools and kindergartens. The normal college and normal university are responsible for the training of secondary school teachers. As regards the teachers for university and colleges, they mainly come from graduate schools. With the rapid expansion of education in recent years, the need of teachers at all levels has been keenly felt. Ever since the implementation of the nine-year free education program, a large number of junior high schools have been established. More teachers must therefore be recruited. To cope with the exigencies, aside from strengthening the teachers' training institutions, as an expediency, graduates from all other universities and colleges qualified to be teachers are also recruited to teach pertinent subjects.

The qualifications of teachers are screened and approved by central or provincial educational authorities. Teachers of secondary school or lower are screened or registered according to their education and experience. University and college teachers are screened according to their education, experience and publications in their special fields.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

(A) KINDERGARTEN TEACHER

I. Person who has one of the following qualifications may apply for registration as qualified kindergarten teacher:
- a. Graduated from normal school, normal junior college, special normal course, normal university, college of education, or education department of a university.
- b. Graduated from home economics department of college or university having earned more than 12 credits on educational subjects.
- c. Graduated from senior secondary school having earned more than 12 credits on three educational subjects at a designated school.

II. Person who has one of the following qualifications may apply for verification test (written test, oral test, and teaching test); the successful candidate becomes qualified kindergarten teacher.
- a. Studied in related departments at university or college with passing scores.
- b. Graduated from senior secondary school.

(B) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER

I. Person who has one of the following qualifications may apply for registration as qualified elementary school teacher:
- a. Graduated from junior normal college or normal school or special normal course, normal college, normal university, college of education, or education department of a university.
- b. Graduated from senior secondary school having earned more than 14 credits on three educational subjects.

II. Person who has one of the following qualifications may apply for verification test (written test, oral test, and teaching test); successful candidate becomes qualified elementary school teacher:
- a. Studied in related departments at university or college with passing scores.
- b. Graduated from senior secondary school.

(C) JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER

I. Person who has one of the following qualifications may apply for registration as qualified junior high school teacher:
- a. Teacher of general subjects:
  1. Graduated from normal college or normal university majoring in the subjects of teaching, or having earned more than 20 credits on subjects same as the subjects of his teaching.
  2. Graduated from graduate school with master's degree.
  3. Graduated from the same or similar department of university or college having earned more than 16 credits on educational subjects.
  4. Graduated from different department of university or college having earned more than 16 credits on educational subjects and more than 20 credits on specialized subjects.
- b. Industrial arts teacher or teacher of vocational subjects:
  1. Graduated from junior college studying in departments same as subjects of his teaching.
  2. Graduated from senior vocational school studying same subjects of his teaching with more than three years' teaching experience.
  3. Graduated from senior high school having received training of same subjects with diploma and with more than three years' teaching experience.

II. Person who has one of the following qualifications may apply for verification test (written and oral tests); successful candidate may become qualified junior high school teacher:
- a. Graduated from university, college, junior college or special study courses.
- b. Registered or verified qualified elementary school teacher having more than 7 years of teaching experience with good record.

(D) SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER

I. Person who has one of the following qualificatinos may apply for registration as qualified senior secondary school teacher:
- a. Teacher of general courses Same qualifications as those for junior high school teachers.
- b. Industrial arts teacher or teachers of workshop management, driving, abacus, typing, shorthand in senior high school:
  1. Graduated from junior college majoring in same subject of his teaching with more than 2 years' practical experience.
  2. Graduated from one-year technical course of university & college.
  3. Graduated from senior vocational school majoring in same subject with more than 5 years' practical experience.
  4. Graduated from senior high school having received technical training on same subject with more than 5 years' practical experience.
- c. Educational subjects teacher of normal school:
  1. Graduated from normal university, normal college, or education college or education department of university.
  2. Graduated from Education graduate school with master's degree.
  3. Graduated from ordinary university or college having earned more than 16 credits on educational subjects.
- d. Vocational subjects teacher of vocational school:
  1. Graduated from normal university or normal college or ordinary university or college in department especially for training vocational school teachers.
  2. Graduated from graduate school with master's degree majoring in the same subject.

II. Person who has one of the following qualifications may apply for verification test, (written and oral tests); successful candidate may become qualified senior secondary school teacher:
- a. Teacher of general subjects:
  1. Graduated from university, college, junior college, or special training courses.
  2. Registered or verified qualified junior high school teacher with more than 2 years' teaching experience and good record.
- b. Vocational subjects teacher of vocational school:
  1. Graduated from ordinary university or college or junior college or special training courses majoring in same subject for verification.
  2. Registered or verified qualified vocational subjects teacher of junior high school with more than two years' teaching experience and good record.

(E) UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHER

Person who has one of the following qualifications, except in the case of teaching assistant, wishing to apply for lecturer, associate professor or professor must submit publications on specialized subjects for screening. Successful candidate may become university and college teacher.

I. Teaching Assistant:
- a. Graduated from university or college with bachelor's degree and good score.
- b. Graduated from junior college having worked in academic institute for more than two years with good record.

II. Lecturer:
- a. Graduated from graduate school with master's degree and good score.
- b. Teaching assistant for more than 4 years with good record and specialized publications.
- c. Senior secondary school teacher for more than 5 years with outstanding record and specialized publications.

III. Associate Professor:
- a. Graduated from graduate school with doctor's degree and specialized publications.
- b. Lecturer for more than 3 years with good record and specialized publications.
- c. With qualification (a) for lecturer doing continual research work or special professional job for more than 4 years with outstanding contribution in special field.

IV. Professor:
- a. Associate professor for more than 3 years with good record and important publications.
- b. With qualification (a) for associate professor doing continual research work or special professional job for more than 4 years or having creation or invention of importance.

■Qualifications of teachers of special or supplementary schools may follow the same regulation for their registration or verification according to their teaching subjects.

10. REMUNERATION STANDARD FOR TEACHERS

Remuneration standard for teachers at private schools varies according to the financial resources of each school. Generally speaking, it follows the schedule set by the public schools. Following are the remuneration standard for public school teachers at all levels:

1. Pay scale for public school teachers is fixed according to the pay scale for public functionaries. To pay due respect to their time-honored social status and to encourage their devotion to the teaching work, a certain amount of research allowance is given to teachers.

2. The remuneration for full-time teachers is divided into two parts, viz., cash and ration. The former differs not only in accordance with positions, but also with the facts whether the school has provided him with public dormitory, and whether he is taking up administrative work concurrently. Ration includes rice, edible oil, salt, and fuel. The monthly quantity for each teacher depends upon whether he is single or married. For married teacher, ration again varies according to number of family members and the age of each individual member.

3. Part-time teachers' monthly remuneration is paid in cash according to the number of hours of teaching.

4. To encourage university and college teachers to do advanced research work, the National Science Council offers research subsidies. Those who wish to do a certain specific research project may be recommended by the school authority. After the approval of the Council and the signing of a contract, a monthly subsidy in the amount of NT$3,000 for Category A and NT$2,000 for Category B is given to teachers. A report is required at the termination of contract. Beginning School Year 1969, the Council again established the "Research Professorship", "Associate Research Professorship" and "Chair Professorship". Those who have outstanding achievements in teaching work or intend to do advanced academic research project may be recommended by school or research institute for screening. The research professor and chair professor each receives NT$10,000-12,000 each month; the associate research professor receives a monthly salary of NT$8,000.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

I. Salaries & Allowances For Full-time Teachers

1. Salaries

In Cash(monthly) (Unit: NT$)

Grade	Professor	Associate Professor	Lecturer	Assistant	Teacher	Teacher
1	4,300					
2	4,230					
3	4,160					
4	4,090					
5	4,020					
6	3,950	3,550				
7	3,880	3,480			2,980	
8	3,810	3,410			2,910	
9	3,740	3,340			2,840	
10	3,590	3,190	2,750		2,590	2,590
11		3,150	2,710		2,550	2,550
12		3,110	2,670		2,510	2,510
13		3,070	2,630		2,470	2,470
14		3,030	2,590		2,430	2,430
15		2,990	2,550	2,250	2,390	2,390
16			2,510	2,210	2,350	2,350
17			2,470	2,170	2,310	2,310
18			2,430	2,130	2,270	2,270
19			2,390	2,090	2,230	2,230
20				2,050	2,190	2,190
21				1,950	2,150	2,150
22				1,925	1,900	1,900
23				1,900	1,875	1,875
24				1,875	1,850	1,850
25					1,825	1,825
26					1,795	1,795
27					1,770	1,770
28					1,745	1,745
29					1,720	1,720
30						1,690
31						1,665
32						1,640
33						1,615
	University & College				Secondary School	Elementary School

2. Allowances

a) In ration(monthly)

Rice	Oil	Fuel	Salt
(kg.)	(kg.)	(litre)	(kg.)
Self			
25.5	1.0	7.6	0.5
Family			
Over age 10			
14.0	0.625	7.6	0.5
Over age 6			
10.0	0.625	3.8	0.5
Under age 6			
5.0	0.625	3.8	0.5

b) Housing Allowance(monthly)
grades 1-9: NT$520
grades 10-21: NT$440
grades 22-33: NT$360

c) Chief's Allowance(monthly)
NT$200-1,300

II. Teaching fee for part-time teachers ($/hr)

University & College	Professor	75.00
	Asso. Prof.	60.00
	Lecturer	45.00
Secondary School	Senior	42-47
	Junior	37-41

11 . IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND ADVANCED STUDY FOR TEACHERS

The establishment of in-service training and advanced study system for teachers is to enable the teachers to get an opportunity to learn new knowledge and new teaching methods to meet the realistic professional requirement.

1. Elementary School Teachers In-Service Training Center -- A permanent organization for the in-service training of elementary school and kindergarten teachers was established in 1956. Each session about 200 teachers are recruited for a training of 3 to 4 weeks. Equal emphasis is laid on the improvement of teaching methods as well as the strengthening of life education. In order to have a correct educational concept and thereby improve the methods of teaching, group planning, discussion, observation, experimentation. recommendation, evaluation, and criticism are necessary through hearing, seeing, speaking, and thinking. To nurture an ideal living attitude and a modern living habit, the participants are required to pay greater attention to their food, clothing, housing, transporation, education, and recreation. By mutual affection and revelation, the mission of "Good teachers building a better nation" may be achieved.

2. Secondary School Teachers Research Center -- Beginning 1958, the Center was set up in National Taiwan Normal University to train secondary school teachers by rotation for a period of two weeks to 17 weeks. The number of participants of each session varies according to the courses they are teaching. Emphasis is laid on the discussion of teaching methods and basic teaching materials in order to improve efficiency of teaching.

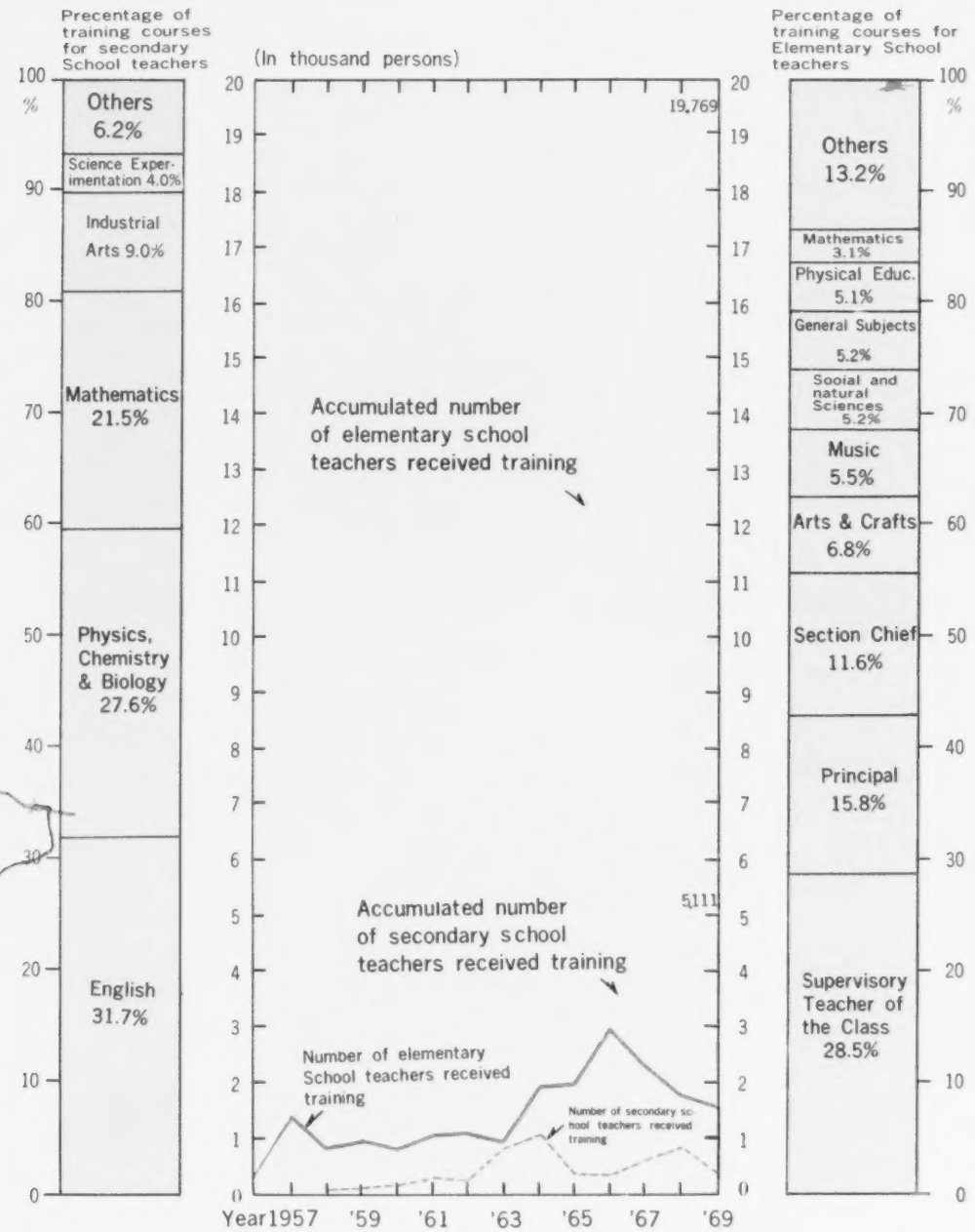
3. Sabbatical and Advanced Study System for University and College Teachers -- It was promulgated by the Ministry of Education in May, 1941 with the following provisions:

a. Sabbatical leave to do research work for six months or a year is granted to university and college teachers after they have completed their teaching for seven years with outstanding record. This should be approved by the Ministry of Education through the recommendation of the school.

b. An advanced research plan should be submitted and carried out according to the schedule.

c. During the period of sabbatical leave, in addition to original monthly remuneration, the school may also give them research allowance and travel subsidies.

NUMBER OF SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS HAVING RECEIVED IN-SERVICE TRAINING


Precentage of training courses for secondary School teachers
100 %
Others 6.2%
Science Experimentation 4.0%
Industrial Arts 9.0%
Mathematics 21.5%
Physics, Chemistry & Biology 27.6%
English 31.7%
(In thousand persons)
19,769
5,111
Accumulated number of elementary school teachers received training
Accumulated number of secondary school teachers received training
Number of elementary School teachers received training
Number of secondary school teachers received training
Year 1957 '59 '61 '63 '65 '67 '69
Percentage of training courses for Elementary School teachers
Others 13.2%
Mathematics 3.1%
Physical Educ. 5.1%
General Subjects 5.2%
Social and natural Sciences 5.2%
Music 5.5%
Arts & Crafts 6.8%
Section Chief 11.6%
Principal 15.8%
Supervisory Teacher of the Class 28.5%

12. WELFARE PROVISIONS FOR TEACHERS

Welfare provisions for Chinese teachers are made to improve their living. In the case of private schools, they are determined by the board of directors according to the financial resources of each individual school. Following are those for public schools either handled by a separate organization or combined with the organization which handles welfare work for public functionaries:

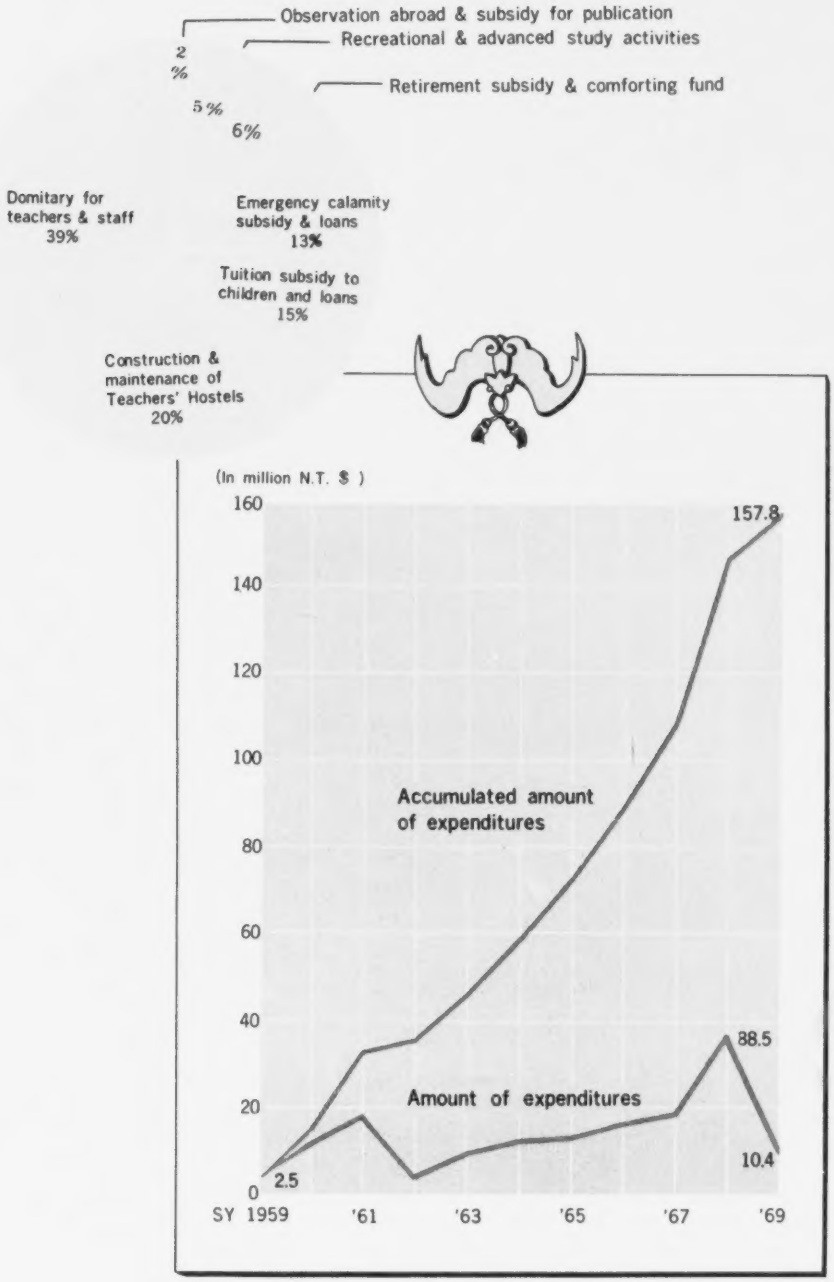
1. Welfare Commission for Elementary and Secondary School Teachers and Administrative Staff -- It was set up in 1959 including local educational administration personnel, representatives of elementary and secondary school principals, representatives of PTA, and socialites who are interested in education. Items of welfare facilities include allotment of dormitories, use of teachers' hostels, loans for building teacher's own house, subsidy for publication, subsidy for observation abroad, subsidy for retirement, and allowances for tuition to teacher's children. Funds are appropriated from PTA fees, special education foundation subsidies, and donations from individuals and public or private enterprises.

2. Promulgation of Regulations Governing Retirement of Teaching and Administrative Staffs -- The Regulations was first promulgated in 1944 and revised in 1948 and 1962, and are applied to current full-time teaching and administrative staffs of public schools. Retirement funds may either be a lump sum or monthly payments. The former is calculated on the basis of the teacher's salary at the time of retirement plus the cash equivalent of his ration. This sum becomes the basic unit. The retirement fund is given according to the number of years of his service ranging from 9 to 81 basic units. In addition, two years' family allowance and family ration in terms of cash are also given. In regard to monthly payment retirement system, aside from ration for himself and for his family, a monthly payment is given ranging from 75 per cent to 95 per cent of his original salary in accordance with the number of years of his service.

3. Enforcement of insurance system for public functionaries -- The system began in 1958 including teaching and administrative staffs of public schools. The insurance premium is 7 per cent of one's monthly salary, 65 per cent of which is borne by the government agency or the school concerned. Items of insurance are divided into two categories: "Free Treatment" and "Cash Payment". The former includes child-birth of the insured or spouse, physical check-up, disease prevention, medical treatment and hospitalization of the insured. The latter includes disabled payment to invalids on execution of official duties plus pension, and funeral payment for the death of the insured and his family.

4. Promotion of mutual-help welfare system among public functionaries and teachers -- Participants are limited to public functionaries and public school teachers and administrative staff. The system is handled separately by the Central Government and local governments. Items of mutual help include marriage, retirement, funeral, serious illness of family members, and serious natural calamities.

WELFARE BENEFITS FOR SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS TEACHING & ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS



13. CURRICULUM, TEACHING MATERIALS, AND EQUIPMENT

Curriculum, teaching materials, and equipment are inter-related. To standardize the academic level of schools of the same category, the ministry of Education has prescribed the standards of curriculum and equipment for all levels of schools. As to the textbooks and teaching materials for elementary and secondary schools, a part of them are compiled, printed, and supplied by the Ministry; others are compiled and sold by bookstores after the screening of National Institute of Compilation and Translation of the Ministry of Education.

1. Curriculum Standard -- Curriculum standards for different levels of schools are determined according to the aim and policy of Chinese education with due regard to the degree of current economic growth and the realistic needs of the community. They should be revised from time to time in order to cope with the progress of our nation and achieve the maximum educational success. When a revision is to be made, specialists in different fields are invited to discuss in sub-committees. At present, curriculum standards for elemenatary school, junior high school, senior high school, normal school, and agricultural, industrial, commercial, marine product, nursing and midwifery, and home economics vocational schools have been promulgated. Courses of study in each department of institutes of higher learning have also been prescribed by the Ministry.

2. Textbook and Teaching Material -- Before the implementation of the 9-year free education program in School Year 1968, all textbooks for elementary school and textbooks on Chinese, Civics, History, and Geography were compiled and printed by the National Institute of Compilation and Translation according to respective curriculum standards. Textbooks for elementary school were given to students free of charge. Since School Year 1968, for the purpose of carrying out the aim and spirit of 9-year free education, aside from the revision of curriculum standards of elementary and junior high schools, the compilation work for junior high school textbooks was also delegated to the National Institute of Compilation and Translation. The relevant bookstores are empowered to do the printing and distribution. As to textbooks for senior high school, except those on Chinese, Civics, History, and Geography are compiled and printed by the Institute, others are compiled by bookstores according to curriculum standards. These should be screened and approved by the Institute before printing. Teaching materials for institutes of higher learning are either compiled by the Ministry of Education or by the Institute of Compilation and Translation, or by the bookstores, or by the scholars in certain special fields.

3. Equipment standard -- Equipment standards for all levels of schools are determined in accordance with curriculum standards and the requirement of relevant teaching materials. At present, except in the case of university and college, equipment standards for elementary school and secondary school have been prescribed.

TEACHING SUBJECTS AND WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS OF ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
(Weekly Minutes for Elementary Schools)

	Elementary School			Junior High School		
Grade	1 2	3 4	5 6	1	2	3
Civics & Ethics	120	120	120	2	2	2
Health Education	60	60	60	1	1	
Mandarin	390	420	420			
Chinese				6	6	6
English				2~3	2~3	2~3
Mathematics	90	150	180 210	3~4	3~4	3~4
Abacus		120				
General Knowledge	120					
Social Studies		60	90			
History				2	2	1
Geography				2	2	1
Science		90	120			
Natural Science				3	4	4
Singing & Playing	180					
Physical Education		120	120	2	2	2
Music		90	90	2	1	1
Fine Arts		60	60	2	1	1
Work	120					
Craft work		90	90			
Industrial Arts (Home Economics for girls)				2	2	2
Introduction to Professions					1	
Plantation of Agricultural Products					② 2	
Drawing						
Abacus						
Agriculture						
Industry						
Commerce						
Home Economics						
Natural Science						
English						③4~6
Music						
Fine Arts						
Boyscott Training				1	1	1
Group Activities	120	150	150			
Guidance Activities				1	1	1
TOTAL	1200	1440	1500 1530	31~33	31~35	31~35

Notes:

1. The teaching hours of foreign language(English) and mathematics at junior high school are made flexible in order to meet realistic local requirements.
2. In the second year of junior high school, plantation of agricultural products, drawing, and abacus are electives. The student may elect any one of the three courses for two hours weekly.
3. In the third year of junior high school, electives are divided into two categories, nemely, professional electives and other electives. The former is again divided into agriculture(including agricultural plantation, agricultural processing, poultry and animal raising courses), industry(including drawing, metal works, and electronic works courses), commerce(including abacus, bookkeeping, and statistical drawing courses), home economics(including meal management, dress making, and home electrical appliances courses). The latter is subdivided into natural science, English, music and art courses. Industrial courses have 4-6 hours weekly, while other courses are two hours each week. The student must elect two courses out of the two-hour weekly courses with at least one professional course, or three courses with at least two professional courses. But only one elective from industrial courses is required.
4. One hour each week for weekly meeting, class meeting, and extracurricular activities at junior high school are not included in this list.

TEACHING SUBJECTS AND WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

	(A) Major in Natural Sciences						(B) Major in Social Sciences					
Grade	1		2		3		1		2		3	
(Semester)	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
Chinese	5~6	5~6					5~6	5~6				
English	5~6	5~6	5	5	5	5	5~6	5~6	6	6	6	6
Civics	2	2	2	2			2	2	2	2		
Three Principles of the People					2	2					2	2
History	2	2	2	2			2	2	2	2	2	2
Geography	2	2	2	2			2	2	2	2	2	2
Mathematics	4	4	5	5	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Physics					6	6					3	3
Chemistry			5	5					3	3		
Biology	3	3					3	3				
Physical Education	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Music	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		
Fine Arts	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		
Industrial Arts (Home Economics for girls)	2	2	2	2			2	2	2	2		
Military Training (Military Training & Nursing for girls)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Selective subjects					3~8	3~8					2~7	2~7
			2	2					2	2		
TOTAL	31~33	31~33	34~36	34~36	31~36	31~36	31~33	31~33	33~35	33~35	31~36	31~36

Example: TEACHING SUBJECTS AND WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS OF CONSOLIDATED AGRICULTURAL COURSE OF SENIOR AGRICULTURAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Grade	1		2		3	
(Semester)	I	II	I	II	I	II
Chinese	5	5	5	5	5	5
English	2	2	2	2	2	2
Civics	2	2	2	2		
Three Principles of the People					2	2
Mathematics	3	3	3	3		
Biology	4	4				
Chemistry	3	3				
Physics			2	2		
Physical Education	1	1	1	1	1	1
Music	1	1				
Military Training	2	2	2	2	2	2
Introduction to Agriculture	4	4				
Farm Machines			3	3	4	4
Agronomy			3	3	4	4
Horticulture			2	2	3	3
Animal Husbandry	3	3	2	2		
Farm Processing			3	3		
Forestry			2	2		
Farm Meteorology					1	1
Farm Management					2	2
Selective Courses					6	6
Practice	6	6	6	6	6	6
TOTAL	36	36	38	38	38	38

Example: TEACHING SUBJECTS AND WEEKLY HOURS OF TECHNICAL ENGINEERING COURSE OF SENIOR INDUSTRIAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Grade	1		2		3	
(Semester)	I	II	I	II	I	II
Chinese	5	5	5	5	5	5
English	2	2	2	2	2	2
Civics	2	2	2	2		
Three Principles of the People					2	2
Physical Education	1	1	1	1	1	1
Military Training	2	2	2	2	2	2
Related Mathematics	4	4	4	4	2	2
Related Sciences	5	5	5	5	6	6
Drawing Study & drawing Making	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mechanical Engineering Practice	15	15	15	15	15	15
TOTAL	39	39	39	39	38	38

Example: TEACHING SUBJECTS & WEEKLY HOURS OF SENIOR COMMERCIAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Grade	1		2		3	
(Semester)	I	II	I	II	I	II
Chinese	5	5	5	5	5	5
English	4	4	4	4	4	4
Civics	2	2	2	2		
Three Principles of the People					2	2
Mathematics	4	4	4	4		
Physical Education	1	1	1	1	1	1
Music	1	1				
Arts & Crafts	1	1	1	1		
Military Training	2	2	2	2	2	2
Commercial History	2	2				
Economic Geography			2	2		
Economics	3	3				
Commercial Bookkeeping	5	5				
Bank Accounting					3	3
Cost Accounting					4	4
Money & Banking			2	2		
Statistics					3	3
Introduction to Commerce	2	2				
Accounting			5	5		
Commercial Mathematics			2	2		
Business Management					2	2
Commercial Law					2	2
Commercial Practice	2	2	2	2	2	2
Abacus	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chinese Typing						
English Typing			3	3	2	2
Shorthand						
Introduction to Finance & taxation					2	2
Advertisement	2	2	1	1		
TOTAL	36	36	36	36	36	36

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14. CURRENT CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS

In School Year 1969 there are 3,926 schools at all levels, 111,670 full-time teachers, and 3,809,930 students in the Republic of China, or 10.87 schools for every 100 square kilometer, 970.44 students for every school , and 34.12 students for every teacher. This may be explained in detail as follows:

1. Kindergarten: Only a few public kindergartens are established as a separate unit; most of them are affiliated with public elementary schools. Private kindergartens, however, are almost entirely independent schools. The ratio between kindergarten teachers and students is 39.6.

2. Elementary School: Elementary schools are mainly public ones. Only a very small percentage of the elementary schools and students belong to the private. The ratio between elementary school teachers and students is 41.9.

3. Junior High School: Mainly established by the government. Private Junior high schools are few in number. Since the enforcement of 9-year free education, the curriculum and teaching materials of private junior schools are required to be the same as those of public junior high schools. The ratio between junior high school teachers and students is 31.3.

4. Senior Secondary School:

a. General Senior High School : In terms of number of schools, private senior high schools are more than public ones. However, the number of students of public senior high schools is much more than that of the private. In other words, the private senior high schools are comparatively small. The ratio between general senior high school teachers and students is 24.0.

b. Normal School: All of them are public schools. Most normal schools have been elevated to normal junior colleges. A few existing normal schools will also soon be converted into normal junior colleges. The ratio between normal school teachers and students is 37.7.

c. Vocational School: The total number of public and private vocational schools is 141. Of these, 16 are agriculture, 20 industry, 28 commerce, 14 agriculture and industry combined, 38 commerce and industry combined, 5 marine products, 10 nursing and midwifery, and 10 home economics. The ratio between vocational school teachers and students is 21.3.

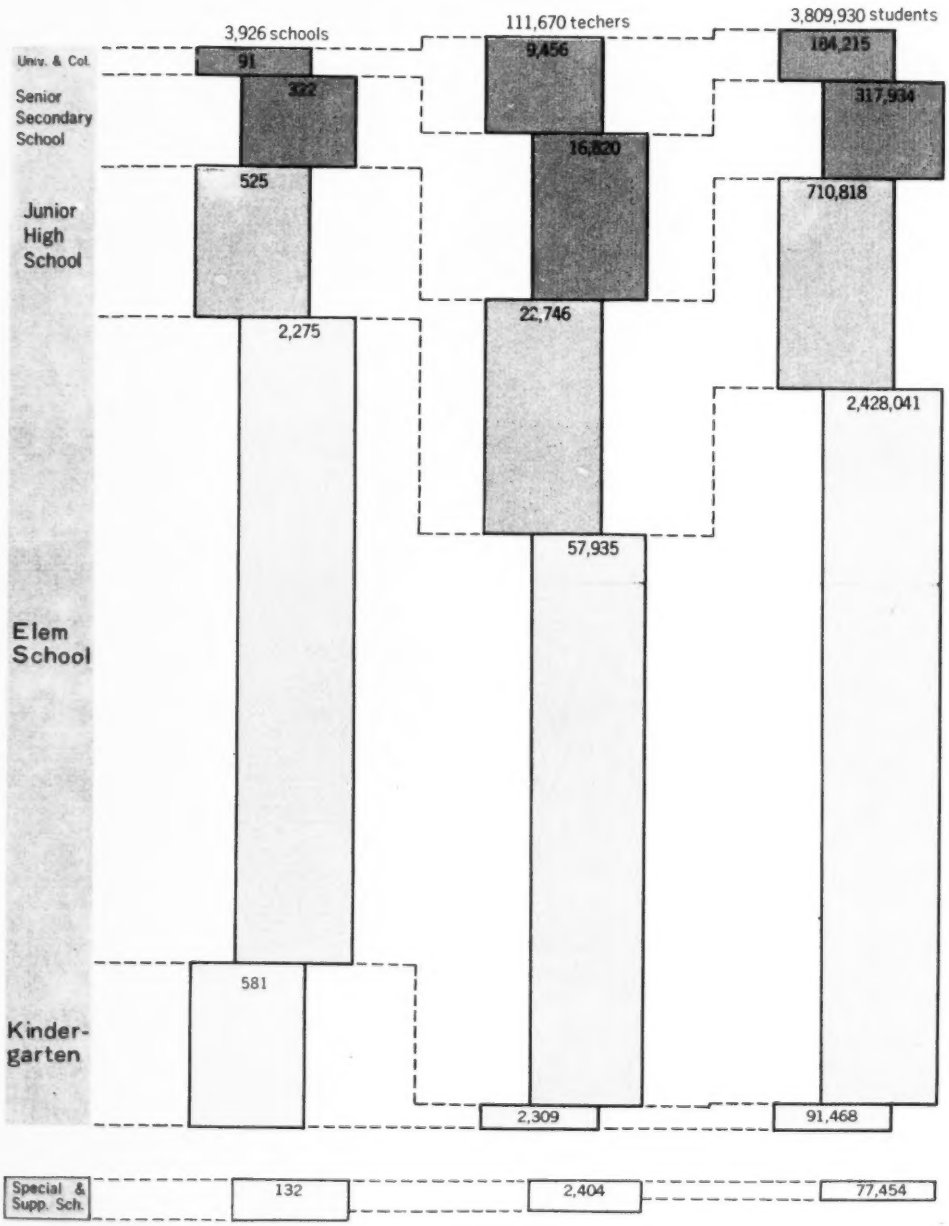
5. Junior College: In recent years the Chinese Government has been encouraging private persons to establish schools. As a result, many junior colleges were founded. At present the number of private junior colleges more than doubles that of public ones. Most of the junior college students belong to the 5-Year System, next comes the 3-Year System, only a small number of them belong to the 2-Year System.

6. University and College: The number of schools and students of public universities and colleges is quite close to that of private ones. However, public universities and colleges have more full-time teachers.

7. Special School: All of them are public schools. Now there are only two deaf schools, one blind school, one blind & deaf school, and one physically handicapped school.

8. Supplementary School: A majority of supplementary schools are private ones. Altogether, the Republic of China has 34 general supplementary schools with an enrollment of 18,544 and 93 vocational supplementary schools with 56,256 students

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF ALL LEVELS IN SCHOOL YEAR 1969



15 . NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND POPULATION

For two decades since the removal of the Central Government to Taiwan, spectacular development has been witnessed at all levels of education despite the pressure of incessant population increase. The rate of increase of education has exceeded that of population both quantitatively and qualitatively as shown in the following tables:

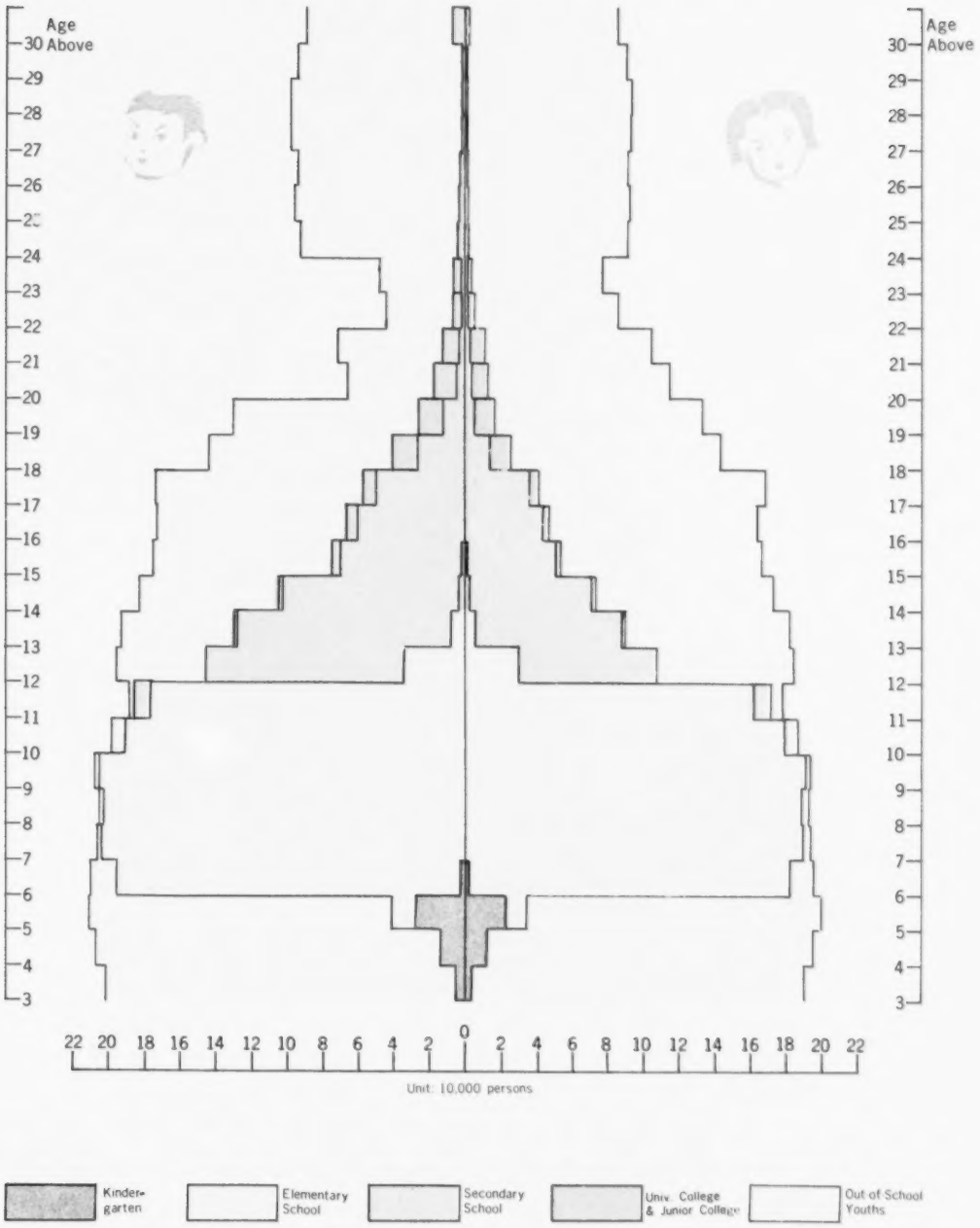
(1) Quantitative Expansion: Comparison of number of students and population

School Year	Population (1,000)	Number of Students (1,000)	Number of Students per 1,000 population
1950	7,604	1,055	138.7
1951	7,919	1,135	143.3
1952	8,179	1,188	145.2
1953	8,490	1,276	150.3
1954	8,801	1,383	157.2
1955	9,133	1,535	168.1
1956	9,447	1,679	177.7
1957	9,479	1,848	189.6
1958	10,092	2,037	201.9
1959	10,485	2,213	211.1
1960	10,851	2,375	218.9
1961	11,210	2,541	226.6
1962	11,575	2,703	233.5
1963	11,949	2,824	236.3
1964	12,325	2,964	240.5
1965	12,698	3,117	245.5
1966	13,065	3,253	249.0
1967	13,371	3,406	254.7
1968	13,726	3,615	263.3
1969	14,390	3,810	264.7

(2) Qualitative Expansion: Percentage of school age children attending schools and percentage of graduates pursuing advanced study

School Year	School Age Children attending schools (%)	Elementary School Graduates Admitted to Junior high school (%)	Junior High (Vocational) School Grauates Admitted to Senior Secondary School & 5 yr. junior colleges (%)	Senior High School Graduates Admitted to Colleges & Universities (%)
1950	79.98	31.99	61.38	72.57
1951	81.49	36.55	59.21	67.93
1952	84.00	33.76	62.89	46.21
1953	87.75	35.56	66.97	70.11
1954	90.83	38.73	72.19	75.17
1955	92.33	43.03	75.82	78.43
1956	93.82	46.69	*72.95	76.17
1957	94.61	48.52	74.43	67.03
1958	95.44	50.30	74.34	66.22
1959	95.44	50.71	78.36	65.94
1960	95.59	51.24	79.56	76.37
1961	96.00	52.51	81.85	76.75
1962	96.52	54.36	80.04	72.74
1963	96.71	53.49	77.34	78.14
1964	96.83	55.14	79.31	77.51
1965	97.15	57.40	85.36	67.28
1966	97.16	58.95	79.77	68.11
1967	97.52	62.29	79.13	71.77
1968	97.67	73.32	85.87	67.40
1969	97.62	74.71	84.71	70.86

COMPARISON OF STUDENTS AND SCHOOL AGE POPULATION



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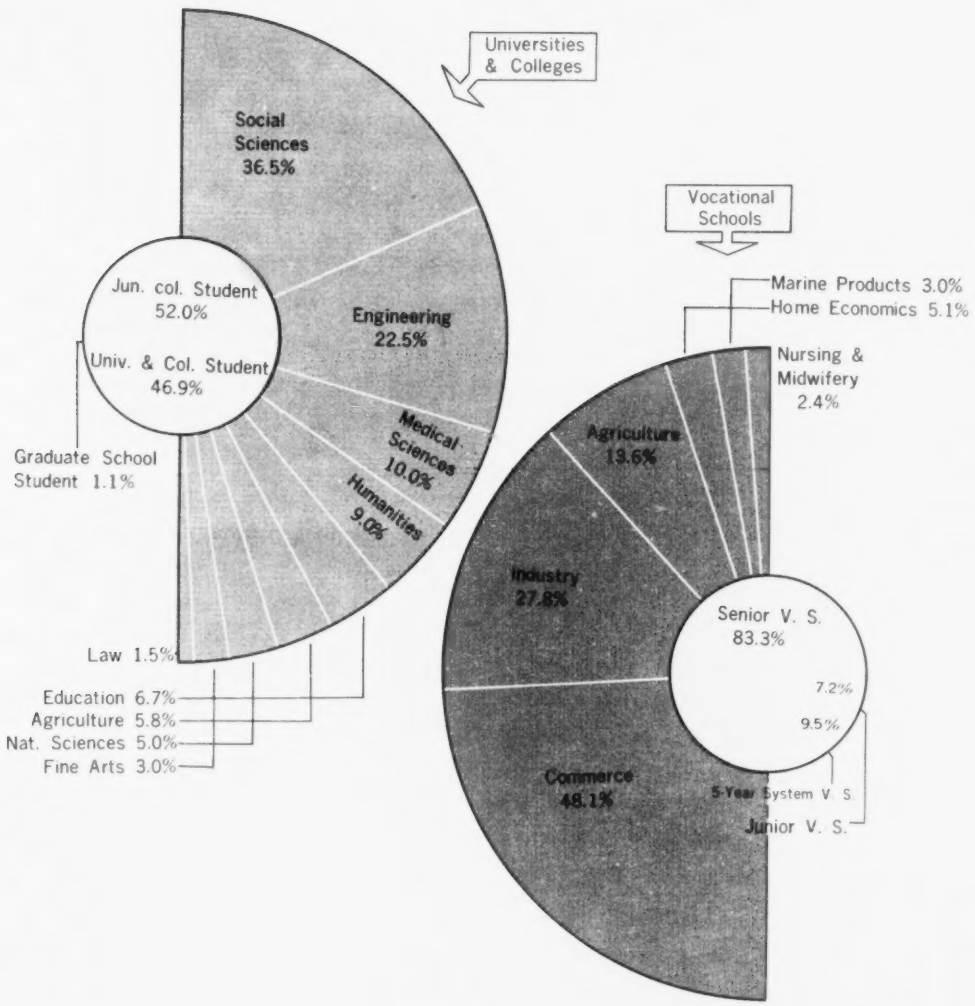
16. CATEGORIES OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS AND UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE STUDENTS

1. Vocational School -- In School Year 1969, the total number of vocational students is 155,947. Of these, 129,893 or 83.3% are senior vocational school student. The rest are junior vocational school students and 5-year system vocational school students admitted before School Year 1968. As regards categories of study, 74,857 students belong to commerce, 43,488 industry, 21,178 agriculture, 7,994 home economics, 4,704 marine products, and 3,726 nursing and midwifery.

2. University and College -- In School Year 1969 the total number of university, college, and junior college students are 184,215. Of these, 1,994 are graduate students in graduate schools (1,856 candidates for master's degree and 138 for doctor's degree), 86,233 university students, 95,988 junior college students (67,831 of 5-year system, 2,189 of 2-year system, and 25,968 of 3-year system). As regards categories of study, 67,301 belong to social sciences, 41,562 engineering, 18,406 medical sciences, 16,491 humanities, 12,317 education, 10,685 agriculture, 9,633 natural sciences, 5,072 fine arts, and 2,748 law.

CATEGORIES OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL & UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE STUDENTS (SY 1969)



17 . SOCIAL EDUCATION

1. Aim: To elevate the general educational and cultural level of the citizens and teach them skills to earn a living.

2. Category: Including supplementary education, Mandarin Chinese education, civic education, art education, health education, audio-visual education, family education, special education, and guidance to cultural bodies.

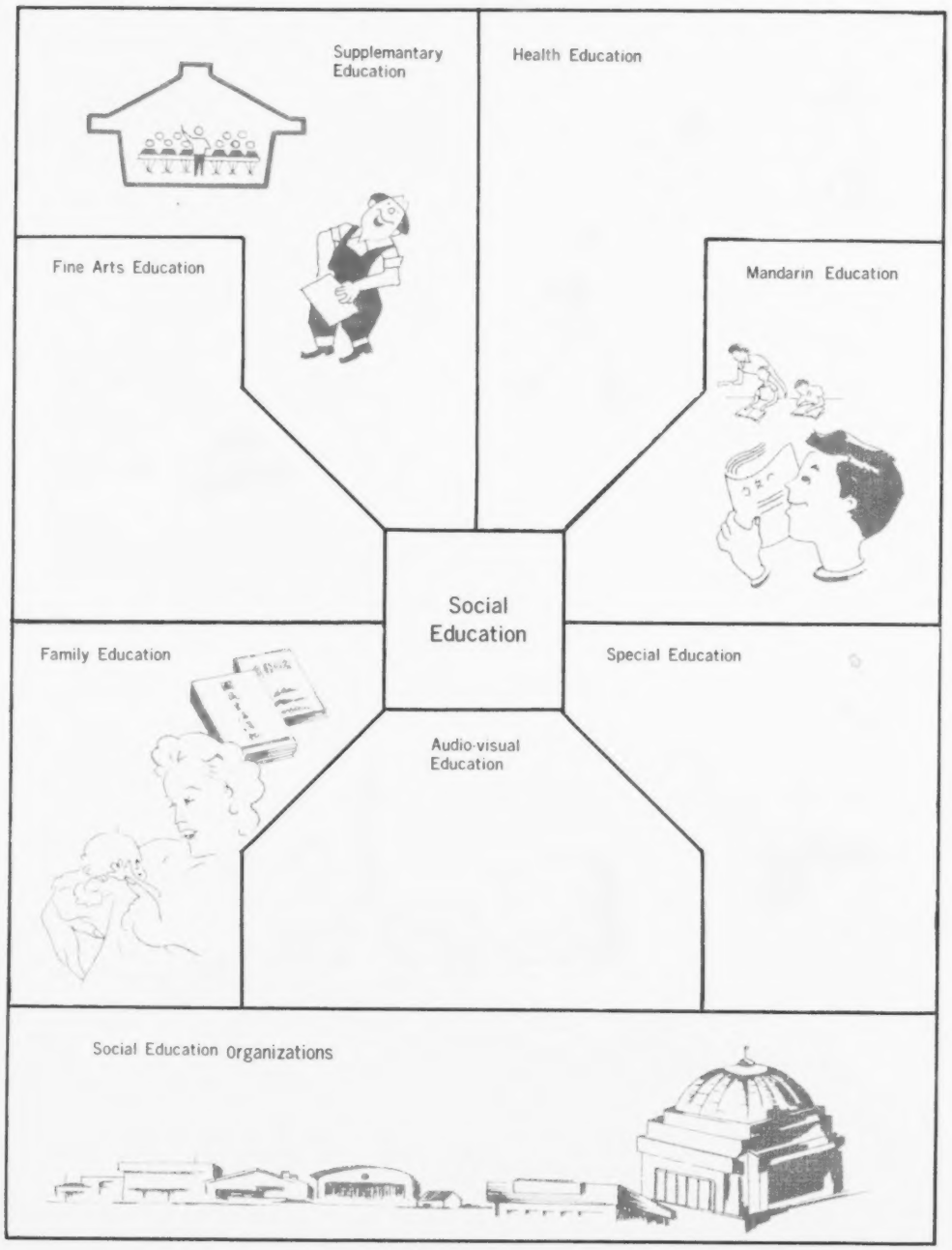
3. Organization: (1) Supplementary School and Class -- For poor people, out-of-school persons, and employed youths. In School Year 1969 there were 34 general supplementary schools with a total enrollment of 18,544, 93 vocational supplementary schools with 56,256 students, 1,984 short-term supplementary classes with 50,083 students, and 234 out-of-school people supplementary classes with 8,514 students.

(2) Special School -- For physically or mentally retarded people. In School Year 1969 there were four blind and deaf schools with an enrollment of 2,569, and one school for physically handicapped persons with 85 students. Special classes were set up in public junior high schools and elementary schools to train mentally and physically abnormal students.

(3) Social Education Organizations -- Including 37 public libraries, 4 museums, one science hall, one educational materials center, one art hall, one observatory, 9 social education halls, two symphony orchestras, 13 stadiums, and two zoological gardens.

(4) Educational Broadcasting and Television -- Including one professional educational broadcasting station and one educational TV station. The former broadcasts daily tutoring programs for 10 hours teaching university courses, art, music, and social sience courses; the latter telecasts 4 hours every day on teaching methods, social education, children, news, demonstration, and special programs. Recreational programs are added on Sundays. For the purpose of propagating national policies and government laws, new programs such as "Chinese Cultural Renaissance Movement", "Etiquettes for People's Life" "Nine-Year Free Education", etc. are also featured. In School Year 1966, to cope with the rapid development of national economy, a Senior Commercial Broadcasting Experimentation School was established with an enrollment of 1,119. The result is quite successful. The first batch of students will graduate in 1970.

SOCIAL EDUCATION



18. YOUTH RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Aim: To enable the youths to lead a profitable and regular life in their summer and winter vacations; to let them get used to mental and physical toil; and to encourage mutual assistance and cooperation.

2. Sponsor: The Anti-Communist Chinese Youth Corps sponsors multifarious recreational programs for the youths every year. Both school youths and out-of-school youths are eligible to participate. Because of the high interest of the youths in the programmed activities, the number of participants rose from 13,358 in 1953 to 227,329 in 1969.

3. Category: (1) Academic activities -- Including seminars on electronic computer, atomic science, national defense medicine, TV engineering, telecommunication engineering, etc. Methods of teaching are lecturing, demonstration and experimentation to train the youths how to use their hands as well as brain.

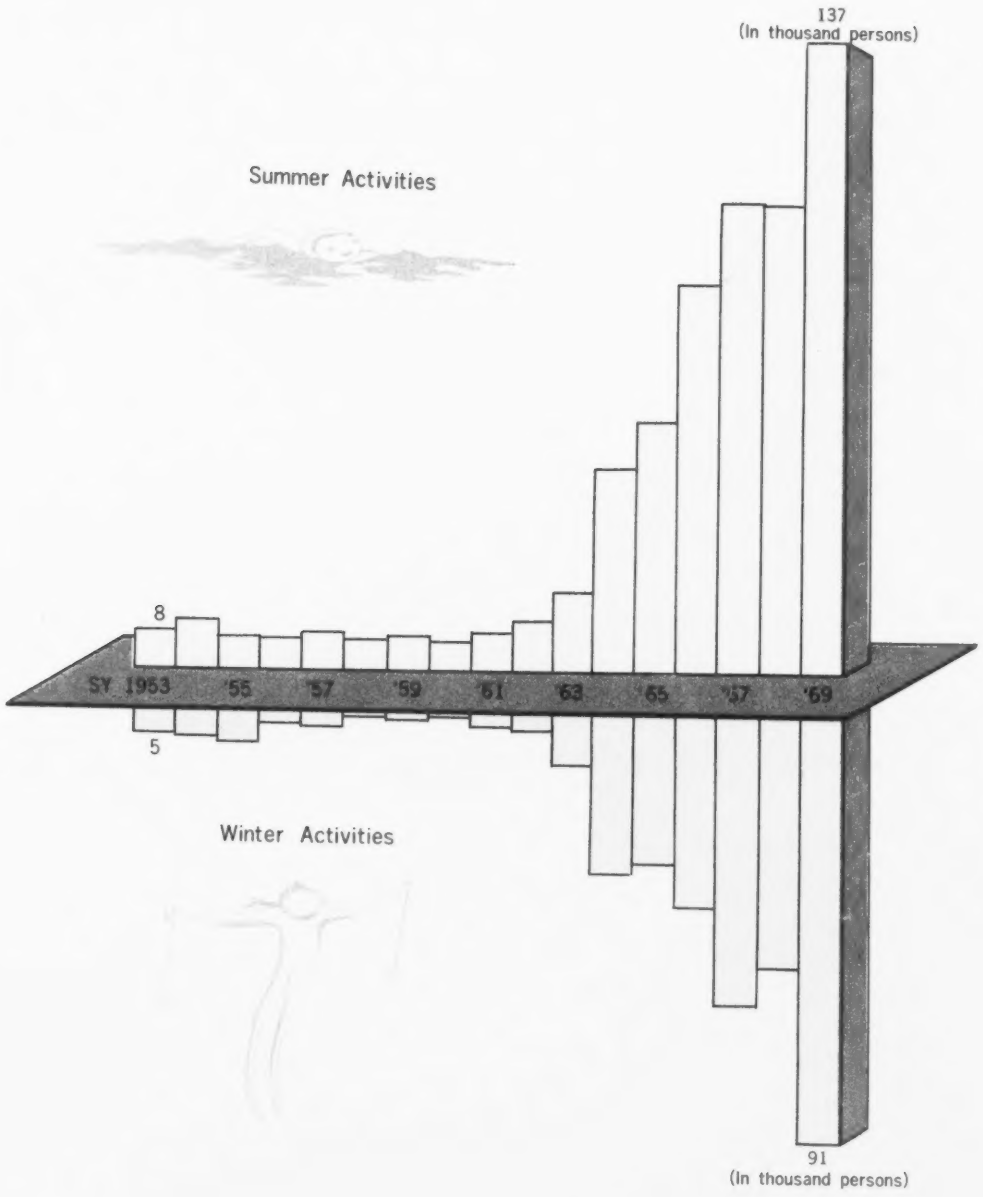
(2) Combat activities -- Including combat units in the air, sea, mountain, snowy land, prairie, farm and war area. Training programs are horse-riding and shooting, navigation, driving, and piloting; to enrich the youths' military knowledge and skill as well as patriotism.

(3) Recreational activities -- Including groups of camping, traveling, mountain-climbing, expedition, fishing and hunting, sample collection, observation, and investigation to encourage the youths to enjoy the Nature.

(4) Physical activities -- Including ball games, track and field, calisthenics, skating, skiing, and swimming to improve the youths' physical fitness and gymnastic techniques.

(5) International social activities -- Including activities as receiving and entertaining foreign youth groups or youth leaders, selecting student representatives to attend international conferences to promote mutual understanding among international youths.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PARTICIPATED IN YOUTH RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES



19. INTERNATONAL CULTURAL INTERFLOW

In 1950 very few foreign students were in the Republic of China to pursue advanced studies. With a view to strengthening cultural ties between her friendly nations, China has subsequently signed cultural cooperation pacts with17countries to promote exchange of publications, teachers, students and fellowships. As a result, the number of foreign students increased every year. In School Year 1969 foreign studying from 25 countries studying at Chinese universities and graduate Schools totals 330 in number. Of these, 227 are men, and 107 women; 223 study humanities, 61 social sciences, 19 engineering, 10 agriculture, 8 medicine, 4 art, 2 education, 2 law, and one natural science.

The number of Chinese students going to study in foreign countries also showed a great increase in recent years. In School Year 1969, 3,444 Chinese students are studying in 21 countries. Of these, 2,213 are men, and 1,231 are women; 741 study natural sciences, 728 social sciences, 717 engineering, 480 humanities, 397 agriculture, 138 art, 116 medicine, 69 law, and 58 education.

In order to accelerate the development of the economic programs and science education, the Government of the Republic of China has provided some particular regulations in encouraging those Chinese students who completed their studies in other countries to come back to work in their professional fields. Recently we have had more students coming back for work year by year, so in the year of 1969, the total number of students who came back reached 301 persons.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN CHINA IN 1969

Country	No.	Country	No.	Country	No.
Total	330	West Germany	10	Canada	2
		Turkey	6	United Kingdom	2
U. S. A.	80	Australia	5	Sweden	1
Korea	70	India	4	Finland	1
Japan	65	Philippines	3	Denmark	1
Thailand	23	Iran	3	Switzerland	1
Malaysia	17	Ryukyu	3	Netherlands	1
France	15	Ecuador	2	Costa Rica	1
Vietnam	11	Belgium	2	Burma	1

CHINESE STUDENTS GETTING ADMISSION TO GO ABROAD IN 1969

Country	No.	Country	No.	Country	No.
Total	3,444	Austria	22	Netherlands	2
		Thailand	16	Turkey	1
U. S. A.	3,015	Belgium	12	Jordan	1
Japan	122	Korea	11	Lebanon	1
France	66	Switzerland	7	Italy	1
Canada	58	United Kingdom	7	Sweden	1
West Germany	54	Philippines	6	Mexico	1
Spain	36	Australia	4		

INTERNATIONAL BOOK EXHIBITIONS PARTICIPATED BY NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY IN 1969

3rd Pacific Book Exhibit	2.28 ~ 3.10
Portuguese International Book Exhibit	3.1 ~ 3.12
7th Hong Kong Book Exhibit	4.1 ~ 4.14
6th Italian International Children Book Exhibit	4.19 ~ 4.23
Las Vagas International Book Exhibit	4.21 ~ 4.25
14th U. S. International Book Exhibit	6.22 ~ 6.26
Italian Biennial Science Book Exhibit	9.4 ~ 9.14
St. Baulo, Brazil International Art Book Exhibit	9
West Germany International Book Exhibit	10.8 ~ 10.13
Asian & Pacific Area International Book Exhibit	10.23 ~ 10.26
Malaysia Children Book Exhibit	11.10
Republic of China Global Roving Book Exhibit	11.8 ~ 12.16

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20 . CONCLUSION

It is generally recognized that education is the corner-stone of a country to promote its national development. The manpower needed for economic and social reconstruction must be trained under an long-range educational program. The education in the Republic of China is based upon The Three Principles of the People, that is, an education should be ethical, democratic, and scientific in order to elevate the level of knowledge for all the citizens and glorify the Chinese cultural heritage. To keep in line with the changing socio-economic structure of the nation from agriculture to industry, and to cope with future projected expansions, plan for long-range educational development are being mapped out. The ultimate aim is to develop human resources for the reconstruction of Taiwan as a bastion of national recovery.

ENROLMENT FORECAST OF ALL LEVELS